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Inter-Arab Affairs

Cairo Conference on Space Technology Concludes

NC1411211489 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] The Conference on African Information and the Utilization of Space concluded in Cairo this evening. The conference issued a number of recommendations on the use of satellites.

Experts and engineers concluded that it is in the interest of African information services to benefit from the two high-powered channels of ARABSAT. They called for the establishment of an independent African space system through an African satellite. They also called on the African media services to negotiate with space satellite organizations so that they may benefit from the future generations of these satellites. They also stressed the need for early negotiations with ARABSAT to ensure that the needs of African information services are met by the next generation of this satellite.

Addressing the final session of the conference, Egyptian Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif lauded the infomation effort reflected by the recommendations of the conference experts. He indicated that these recommendations are part of the constant achievements proffered by Cairo, from the 1987 Cairo declaration on the new African information system to the 1988 ministerial information and communications conference and this vital conference this year.

Al-Sharif said that the African information services' utilization of space and the need for cooperation between African information services and ARABSAT is considered the first positive move within the framework of the Arab-African dialogue. Egypt called for the revival of this dialogue at the recent Arab information ministers conference in Tunis.

Al-Sharif said that Egypt will follow up the implementation of the recommendations of this conference at the African information ministers conference and at the Arab Information Ministers Council until these recommendations become an Arab-African information work plan.

Jordanian Information Minister Nasuh al-Majali; 'Ali Shummu, Sudanese culture and information minister; and Kenyan Information Minister Waruru Kanja then spoke. They thanked Egypt for hosting this important information conference and for its efforts to strengthen the joint African information march and consolidate the ties of friendship and cooperation between Arab and African countries.

The representative of the ministerial Council on Communications and Information in Africa then spoke on behalf of the members of the conference. He thanked the Egyptian president, government, and people. The ARABSAT representative also expressed his pleasure at Egypt's readmission to ARABSAT.

Council of Arab Justice Welcomes Return of Egypt

LD1411205789 Rabat MAP in English 1306 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] Rabat, Nov. 13. (MAP)—The Council of Arab Justice Ministers opened its seventh session Monday in Rabat. The session, placed under the high patronage of King Hassan II and inaugurated by Moroccan Minister of Justice Mustafa Belarbi Alaoui, was marked by the return of Egypt to the Council, widely acclaimed by all participants.

In his opening address, Belarbi Alaoui said the current meeting was an extension of the march the Council of Arab Justice Ministers has embarked on since its first session in 1979. He said since its creation in 1977, the council has covered important stages towards unifying Arab legislation on the basis of Islamic "shari'a".

During this three-day session, participants will study a report by the council's secretary general on implementing decisions adopted by the sixth session in April 1988 in Kuwait. They will also discuss unification of Arab legislation, mainly a draft Arab penal code, a draft land tenure system, a draft unified juridical and judiciary lexicon for the Arab world and a draft unified Arab civil rights bill, as well as an amendment of Article 5 of the council's statute concerning the periodicity of meetings.

AMU Condemns Islamic 'Persecution' in Europe

LD1411013789 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] The meetings of the Political Affairs Committee, which stemmed from the Consultative Council of the Arab Maghreb Union [AMU], were concluded at the People's Hall in Tripoli today at noon.

The committee studied a number of issues concerning the Arab Maghreb Union and Arab, African, and international issues.

The Political Affairs Committee, which stemmed from the Consultative Council of the Arab Maghreb Union, issued a press statement to the Libyan media about the persecution, provocations, and violations of sanctity to which the Islamic community in France is exposed, which are aimed against the community's distinctive character and beliefs at the instigation of the Zionist racist quarters. In the statement, the committee condemned this persecution and provocations to which the Muslims are exposed in Europe, and France in particular, within the framework of the barbaric racist Zionist crusading campaign. The committee stressed that this unethical action is aimed at influencing Arab-European relations. It appealed to the European parliaments and

the human rights committees and organizations to intervene to secure the respect of the basic rights of the Islamic communities.

Palestinian Affairs

'Arafat Comments on Position Toward U.S.

JN1511213889 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2000 GMT 15 Nov 89

[From the "Panorama" program]

[Text] On the first anniversary of the declaration of Palestinian independence, Yasir 'Arafat spoke to a number of reporters in Tunis about the most important Palestinian developments.

On his position toward Washington, Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] said:

[Begin 'Arafat recording, in progress] ...adopting Shamir. When the so-called Egyptian points—and they are not Egyptian points but Egyptian questions, as President Mubarak and Mr 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid said in the foreign ministers meeting here in Tunis—were presented, the Israeli inner cabinet was divided on these questions, six to six. We were surprised then because, instead of siding with the six who accepted the Egyptian questions or points, the U.S. administration sided with the fanatics, the rejectionists. What, therefore, do you want me to say to the United States? The United States is giving unlimited support to this political arrogance. Could Israel be arrogant without U.S. power, weapons, money, political support, media, funds, and veto? The United States used its veto three times this year—against what? Against human rights. [end recording]

After speaking on the PLO position toward Washington, Abu 'Ammar spoke about the European position and that of the friendly states. He said:

[Begin 'Arafat recording] We believe Europe has an effective, active, and important role in the Middle East peace process. Therefore, our decision, which was supported and adopted at UN meetings, by Arab, African, nonaligned, and EEC summits, and by socialist countries and Japan, is to convene an international conference under UN auspices with the participation of the UN Security Council member states and all the parties to the conflict in the region, including the Israeli Government and the PLO. [end recording]

On the question of Palestinian reaction if Israel continues its repression and carries out its threats to effect a mass evacuation of Palestinians, and what the PLO position would be, Abu 'Ammar said:

[Begin 'Arafat recording] Everything will be taken into account, and to every action there is an equal reaction. You should never think that the Israelis are the only players in the game. They have weapons, and we have weapons. So far, for instance, we have prevented the people from using weapons. I am really astonished at this discipline [preceding word in English], this revolutionary discipline demonstrated by the response to the Palestinian leadership's decision not to use weapons. If there is a mass evacuation, will there not be an explosion in the Arab region? Is the region a no-man's land? [end recording]

Concluding, 'Arafat gave his view of the Palestinian future. He said:

[Begin 'Arafat recording] Our dawn is approaching. We have an appointment with victory. The dawn is sure to come, victory is sure to be won, and the state is just a stone's throw away. They think it is very far, but we think it is very close. And we are the ones who tell the truth. [end recording]

'Arafat Sends 'Urgent Messages' to World Leaders

JN1511171689 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] Brother Abu-'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], president of the State of Palestine, has sent urgent messages to the leaders of China, Sweden, the EEC countries—France, Spain, and Ireland—and to the UK Government. The messages concern the political and diplomatic developments in the Palestine question and the situation in the occupied territory in light of the escalating Israeli repressive policy against Palestinian citizens. The PALESTINE NEWS AGENCY—WAFA said today that President Yasir 'Arafat handed these messages to the ambassadors of these countries accredited to Tunisia when he received them in Tunis today.

'Abdallah Hurani on PLO Response to Baker Plan

PM1411101089 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 11 Nov 89 pp 1-2

[Zaki Shihab, Jamal 'Anayat report: "PLO Responds to Baker Plan by Addressing Five Questions to Washington"]

[Excerpt] London, Cairo, AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT—PLO Executive Committee member 'Abdallah Hurani yesterday announced that the PLO's position on U.S. Secretary of States James Baker's plan was based on the resolutions of the recent Central Council session in Baghdad which emphasized that it is the PLO that is entitled to appoint any Palestinian representative to the negotiations, on the grounds that it is a principal party to the negotiations like the other parties concerned.

In a statement to AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT Hurani added that the PLO addressed a number of questions to the U.S. secretary of state, which Jamal al-Surani yesterday conveyed to Egyptian officials, who will in turn convey them to the American side. He also said that Al-Surani brought with him a message from President 'Arafat to President Mubarak.

Responsible Palestinian sources in Cairo have said that the Palestinian questions revolve around the U.S. view of the five following matters:

—The PLO's right to form and announce a delegation from inside and outside [the occupied territories] to participate in any negotiations held in Cairo or elsewhere, and the fact that it is alone has the right to represent the Palestinian people in any matters concerning the Palestinian cause and rights and the peace process and its steps.

—Is the United States ready to accept the Palestinian peace plan as a basis for the Palestinian-Israeli meeting in addition to the other subjects raised, like the Baker and the Shamir plans?

—Does the United States accept an open dialogue without preconditions?

—Is the United States committed to the idea that the meeting constitute preliminary talks between the Palestinian and Israeli sides and that the meeting and the elections be a step toward convening the international peace conference to be attended by the Security Council's five permanent members, the UN secretary general, and representatives of the other parties concerned, including Egypt and Sweden?

—Can the United States guarantee Israel's commitment to the U.S. Middle East policy's four principles concerning a settlement, namely, Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 as a basis for a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, guaranteed security for all the region's states, the upholding of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, and acceptance of the land-for-peace principle?

According to statements to AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT by other Palestinian circles, Palestinian agreement to the U.S. secretary of state's plan must be accompanied by guarantees emphasizing the PLO's role as a principal party to the negotiations in particular and the peace process in general, on the basis of the conditions set by the recent Central Council session in Baghdad.

Answering another question from AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, Hurani said: The extended meeting held by the Palestinian leadership in Tunis the night before last dealt with an assessment of Israel's response to Baker's initiative, how to deal with it, and a definition of the basic approaches which the PLO will pursue in the stage ahead, a copy of which Executive Committee member Jamal al-Surani conveyed to the Egyptian officials.

The PLO Executive Committee member said that the Palestinian leadership accepts the principle of dialogue and takes account of the foundations defined in it—but this, without impairing the PLO's role as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. [passage omitted]

U.S. Shows No 'Positive Initiative' on Peace Issue

JN1411184789 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1740 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] Tunis, 14 Nov (INA)—Salah Khalaf, alias Abu-Iyad, member of the Central Committee of the Palestine National Liberation Movement-Fatah, hailed the establishment of the Arab popular front in Baghdad to support the valiant Palestinian intifadah.

Abu-Iyad described the establishment of this front as a new nucleus to include the Arab masses in performing their natural role of supporting the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories and dealing with the failure to confront the Zionist schemes which aim to suppress inalienable Palestinian rights.

Salah Khalaf pointed out that the PLO is seriously studying the issue of setting up a Palestinian government, which it sees as the second step after declaring the establishment of the Palestinian state.

In an interview with the INA correspondent in Tunis today on the occasion of the first anniversary of the establishment of the Palestinian state, which falls tomorrow on Wednesday, Khalaf clarified that the Palestinian leadership does not want to rush into forming the Palestinian government to avoid making unnecessary mistakes.

Abu-Iyad pointed out that the declaration of the establishment of the Palestinian state set before the Palestinian Arab people a tangible goal calling on them to endure further sacrifices in confronting Israeli actions, which have continued to escalate in the occupied Arab territories due to the victories scored by the valiant intifadah.

Salah Khalaf said that the Palestinian state has today entered the conscience of the world, gained the support of international public opinion, and experienced a real presence in the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, the Islamic Conference Organization, and the Organization of African Unity.

He described the U.S. stand—which has not shown any positive initiative in the direction of establishing peace in the Middle East—as abnormal from the rest of the world, which has recognized the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to repatriation, self-determination, and establishment of their independent state. Israel and the United States have both ended up in the whirlpool of a world siege, which will eventually force them to recognize the State of Palestine.

Abu-Sharif: Israel Still Trying To Hide 'Facts'

JN1411090689 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 14 Nov 89 p 4

["An all-points bulletin," by Bassam Abu-Sharif]

[Text] Picture this:

Israel wants $4 billion in annual American aid instead of the $3 billion it is getting annually, so it proposes talks with the U.S. but attaches two conditions:

—That the U.S. delegation to the talks exclude anyone who is not a member of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), the major arm of the pro-Israel lobby in Washington.

—And that the talks focus on Israel's need for $1 billion in extra aid and ignore all other subjects, including the U.S. deficit, the need of America's other friends for U.S. assistance and the use to which the additional aid would be put.

If the scenario sounds like something out of the Brothers Grimm, it is because Israel would never lay down such conditions, recognising as it does the two basic principles on which all negotiations are based: That each side must choose its own representatives, and that neither side has the right to gag the other delegates.

But Israel's grip on those two simple axioms becomes slippery when it addresses the matter of the Palestinian-Israeli talks (proposed by Egypt) about the elections in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip (proposed by Israel).

When it comes to those talks, Israel wants to choose the members of the Palestinian delegation, and it wants to tell them in advance what subjects they can and cannot raise as they discuss the elections.

This somewhat irrational attitude is rooted in Israel's determination not to talk to the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

It will not talk to the PLO, Israel states for the record, because the PLO is a collection of terrorists whose ultimate aim is the destruction of Israel.

The PLO's renunciation of any form of violence that could victimise civilians is dismissed as a lie.

The PLO's declaration of intent to live in peace with Israel is denounced as a Machiavellian manoeuvre to lure the Jewish state into a Middle Eastern Aucshwitz. All past assurances to the contrary and all past offers of ironclad guarantees for the security of Israel have been rejected, so I will not waste ink on more assurances and offers, especially since I know—and Israel knows—that the veto on the PLO has nothing to do with past tactics or genocidal intentions.

The veto on the PLO is in fact a veto on the PLO's objectives. As Mr. Shamir and several of his colleagues have said in unguarded moments, Israel will not talk to the PLO because the organisation's raison d'etre is the achievement of the Palestinian people's right to self determination, a right that Israel, while paying lip service to the free world's basic tenets of liberty and democracy, is determined to deny them.

Israel did not need an intifada to tell it that the objectives of the Palestinian people in Palestine are a mirror image of the Palestinian diaspora's objectives, and that both are reflected, not imposed, by the PLO. It knew all that. What the intifada did was confirm the facts, making them more difficult to live with and impossible to hide from the rest of the world.

But Israel, which is nothing if it isn't persistent, is still trying to hide them.

It is trying to hide them by continuing its tired diatribes about the unrepresentativity of the PLO. Hence its frequent declamations about the "growing rift" between the organisation and the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza.

It is trying to hide them by declaring the peace process off limits to any truly representative Palestinian, whether he is a PLO member or not. Hence its insistence on choosing the members of the Palestinian delegation to the proposed Palestinian-Israeli talks.

And it is trying to hide them by preventing any future Palestinian interlocutor, be he of its own choosing or not, from speaking his mind. Hence its condition that Palestinian negotiators address only the question of how the elections should be conducted and not the issue of what the elections are for.

These childish manoeuvres, besides being an insult to the intelligence of the international community, are not a glowing testament to Israel's good intentions.

If Mr. Shamir insists on his conditions, I would suggest that he hold out for talks between himself and his minister of commerce. Negotiations between Messrs. Shamir and Sharon on the future of the Palestinians would be about as useful as the Palestinian-Israeli talks the two Israeli leaders' Likud Bloc has in mind.

The current peace process started with one solitary point advanced by the PLO: That the Palestinian people heeding the counsel of those who believe that Palestinian rights are more easily accessible by peaceful than by violent means, are seeking a negotiated solution that would lead to a free Palestine living at peace with a secure Israel.

Since then, 19 "points" have been floated by Israel (four), Egypt (ten) and the United States (five), all dealing with Palestinian elections, their modalities and their purpose.

I would distill those 19 point into one: That all the problems (not just some of them) relating to a Palestinian-Israeli settlement be worked out in talks between an Israeli delegation chosen by the Israelis (not the Palestinians) and a Palestinian delegation chosen by the Palestinians (not the Israelis).

Otherwise, what's the point?

PLF Signs Agreement on Unity in Ranks

LD1411230889 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2050 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] Tunis, 14 Nov (SPA)—The Palestinian Liberation Front announced today that an agreement to restore cohesion to its ranks was signed today in Tunis under the supervision of the head of the State of Palestine, Yasir 'Arafat, and with the attendance of a number of members of the PLO Executive Committee and Fatah Central Committee.

In a statement issued by the Front about the matter, and relayed today by WAFA, the Front stressed that this agreement comes on the eve of the first anniversary of the proclamation of the independent Palestinian state as a representation of the Palestinian people's will to continue their just struggle to fulfill their firm national goals.

Further on Agreement

NC1511171189 Cairo MENA in English 1211 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] Tunis, Nov 15 (MENA)—The Palestinian Liberation Front referred to an agreement reached to close ranks signed in Tunis under Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat and in the presence of the PLO Executive Committee members.

In a statement issued today the front said a number of procedures were endorsed to rally ranks, foremost among which [is] the meeting of the Central Committee of the unified front on December 7 under its secretary Muhammad 'Abbas, better known as Abu al-'Abbas.

After the withdrawal of Palestinian forces from Tripoli in north Lebanon, a split occured in 1983 in the front between the wing of Abu al-'Abbas and Tal'at Ya'coub, who died during the convening of the Palestinian National Council in Algiers last November.

PFLP, DFLP Heads Mark Anniversary, Reject 'Plots'

JN1511152689 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] In a message on the anniversary of Palestinian independence today, George Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP], said the continuation and escalation of the intifadah will foil all the liquidationist plots represented the Shamir plan, the Mubarak project, and the Baker plan. He added that the PLO has no alternative but to support the intifadah and protect it politically.

In his message on the first anniversary of Palestinian independence, Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], rejected the current initiatives that ignore the PLO and the Palestinian people's national rights, particularly their right to self-determination. He also reaffirmed that the PLO alone has the right to form its delegation without interference from any other party, particularly the enemy. Hawatimah demanded that the international conference be held immediately after the prelimenary phase, with the necessary requirement that the PLO be a primary party at every stage of the political process.

PLO Material, Financial Aid to Territories Asserted

JN1411205389 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 13 Nov 89 p 14

[By Wa'il Bajis]

[Text] An official Palestinian source in the joint Palestinian-Jordanian committee for supporting Palestinians in the occupied territories has denied that the PLO has failed to deliver material and financial support to the Palestinian people in the occupied land. In an exclusive statement to AL-WATAN, the source explained that despite the Arab states' failure to meet their commitments to the Algiers summit resolutions, which demanded that $42 million be allocated monthly to support the intifadah in the occupied Arab territories, the Palestine National Fund meets 90 percent of the basic needs of our people. The source explained that daily aid to the occupied territories amounts to $2.6 million for financial, supply, and medical needs, as well as for projects and public services. The source referred to the burden placed on the PLO following Jordan's disengagement decision, which left 75,000 Palestinians without monthly salaries. The source added that financial support for Gaza Strip workers in October amounted to $3 million.

The source talked about the difficulties facing the joint committee in delivering aid to the occupied territories, referring to the Israeli enemy's prevention of the delivery of any aid as a measure to repress the intifadah and subjugate the Palestinian people. The source affirmed that there is an urgent need for funds to defend our people's rights following the Israeli enemy's confiscation of the lands owned by Islamic institutions through terrorist means and acts of forgery. The source said relentless efforts are being exerted to restore these lands. The source indicated that the major objective behind the establishment of the joint Palestinian-Jordanian committee for supporting the occupied territories is to serve the Palestinians and support their steadfastness by building housing units and granting loans for agricultural and industrial projects. The source explained that the committee will build 600 housing units in the West Bank in cooperation with the Islamic Bank.

The source explained the importance of housing projects to rebuild what the Zionist enemy has demolished, and reactivate the economy, since reconstruction needs manpower and building materials.

The source added that since its establishment, the committee disbursed financial and material aid equivalent to $1 billion to Palestinians in the occupied territories. The source added that one of the tasks of the committee is to

prepare a program of study for the organizational structure of the occupied territories. The studies, the source went on, will include the establishment of a data base specializing in Palestine and the needs of the occupied Palestinian areas. The source said there is Palestinian-Jordanian coordination on educational and agricultural matters.

The source hoped that coordination will increase between the two sides to allow West Bank products into Jordan in order to be marketed abroad. The source referred to the heavy losses suffered by Palestinian merchants as a result of Jordan's refusal to allow West Bank products be brought into Jordan last year.

The source stated that next year will witness a decisive stage in the history of the Palestinian struggle, since an extremely important political situation will be realized 2 years after the beginning of our Palestinian people's intifadah.

Algeria

Italian President Cossiga on 'Official Visit'

LD1211134989 Algiers APS in English 1143 GMT 12 Nov 89

[Text] Algiers, 12/11/89 (APS)—Italian President, Francisco Cossiga, arrived Sunday here for a three-day official visit to Algeria.

President Chadli Bendjedid greeted him at the airport.

Comments on Bilateral Relations

LD1311122689 Algiers APS in English 1000 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Algiers, 13/11/89 (APS)—Relations between Algeria and Italy will witness a new impulse with the official visit paid to Algeria since yesterday by President Francesco Cossiga.

The Italian president underlined at his arrival the excellent nature of these relations which are expected to be intensified and noted the identity of views on certain problems related to the Mediterranean basin.

To a question on the forthcoming Gorbachev-Bush summit which will be held following the fall of the Berlin Wall, the Italian president answered that the meeting between the two leaders is of great importance for the process not only of detente but of integration between wide cultural and political zones of Europe and the world. "The event of Berlin, the fall, though symbolic, of the Berlin Wall, Cossiga added, is the beginning of a new chapter in international relations, of the life of Europe all over the world".

"I think, he underlined, that we must show realism, courage, prudence and patience."

"For countries of the EEC and problems of the Mediterranean, events of this day constitute a big challenge in favor of peace and the creation of a new system of international security," the Italian president added.

Answering a question on a possible reunification of Germany, Cossiga said the reunification of Germany is a legitimate aspiration of the German people, adding that the other peoples must have respect for this aspiration".

Finally, the Italian president hoped to "see the setting up of conditions of security in the world and of detente in Europe which enable the realization of this legitimate aspiration in peace in a system of general security for Europe and for the whole world."

Political talks between Presidents Bendjedid and Cossiga started Sunday afternoon.

On the sidelines of these talks, a working session gathered Algerian and Italian foreign ministers who examined bilateral cooperation in the industrial and energy fields.

Seyed Ahmed Ghazali and Gianni de Michelis also dealt with some aspects of the flow of persons between the two countries and means to give to human and cultural exchanges a dimension that is up to [the level of] political and economic relations between the two countries.

It is worth recalling that President Cossiga arrived Sunday here for a three day official visit at the invitation of President Chadli Bendjedid.

The head of state offered Sunday evening a dinner in the honor of the Italian president.

Signs Communique With Bendjedid

LD1311204489 Algiers Television Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The talks were crowned with a joint statement which was signed by the two countries' foreign ministers. The signing ceremony was attended by the two presidents, Chadli Bendjedid and Francesco Cossiga. The joint statement says that both sides are convinced that bolstering relations of friendship and cooperation which link them will strongly contribute to improving international stability and world peace.

Regarding bilateral relations, the two sides agreed to hold consultations at least once a year at the foreign ministers' level. The two sides expressed their intention to expand the scope of activities within the framework of integration between the two countries' economies, particularly regarding the spread of technology and the development of natural resources by way of cooperation. Regarding relations in the field of gas, the two sides reaffirmed their intention to develop these relations to their mutual benefit and their determination to bolster the capacity of the pipeline linking Algeria with Italy, particularly by adding a fourth pipeline and developing industrial cooperation in the field of petrochemicals.

The two sides stressed the importance of financial cooperation between Algeria and Italy because it is a vital factor for the development of all economic relations. They agreed on the need to continue joint work aimed at giving new momentum to cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation, especially regarding universities, cinema, and television.

Algeria and Italy appreciate that the recent initiatives aimed at lessening the size of the debts of the developing states, whose incomes are in the middle range, represent a step in the right direction. The two sides reaffirmed within this framework the usefulness of the north-south dialogue with the aim of establishing an international economic system.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the establishment of the Arab Maghreb Union and are of the opinion that this union will have positive effects not only within the framework of inter-Maghreb cooperation but also on relations between the Arab Maghreb and the European Economic Community.

Regarding the question of Western Sahara, the two sides reaffirmed their support for the efforts of the UN secretary general and the OAU chairman to implement the UN peace plan.

Regarding the Palestinian question, the two sides reaffirmed the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination. They reaffirmed their support for convening an international peace conference under UN auspices and with the participation of all the parties concerned on equal footing, including the PLO.

Regarding Lebanon, the two sides expressed their satisfaction with the steps made since the Arab tripartite committee was set up along the path leading toward a comprehensive and total political solution which guarantees for this country its unity and sovereignty within the framework of national conciliation.

In conclusion, the two sides expressed their deep satisfaction with the results of this visit which constitutes an important phase in the continued development of the ties of friendship and cooperation between Algeria and Italy.

Accompanied by Foreign Minister

AU1311124089 Rome ANSA in English 1016 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Algiers, November 13—Italian head of state, Francesco Cossiga, continues his three-day visit to Algeria Monday, accompanied by Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis.

Shortly after his arrival here Sunday around noon, he had a first talk with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid who last night offered a dinner in honor of Cossiga and the Italian delegation in his train.

Speaking to newsmen here, Cossiga said that realism, courage, prudence and patience were the watchwords to be used in dealing with the new chapter in international relations being opened by changes in Eastern Europe.

He saw this new chapter a great challenge in favor of peace and the creation of a new system of international security, which would also involve the European Community states and the Mediterranean nations.

Those countries on the Mediterranean's southern flank look at inter-European events with a certain trepidation, concerned lest Western governments reroute to Eastern Europe development aid earmarked for them, Cossiga said. The Italian president insisted that such fears were groundless.

He also took the occasion to describe as "legitimate" the desire and aspirations of the German people to see their country reunified. He went on to say that other peoples must respect this desire so as to create the conditions of security necessary for this legitimate aspiration.

Journalists here Sunday noted that at the recent Italo-German summit in Bonn, Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti said that the problem of German reunification was not on the agenda.

Many things have happened since then, the head of Italian diplomacy pointed out. De Michelis said that, in any case, the context would always be that of Helsinki and any attempt to take shortcuts in dealing with the problem would be a grave mistake.

Italy's relations of respect and friendship with Algeria were also discussed here, as were prospects for new forms of political and economic integration between Europe and the United States. Also on the agenda are new forms of multilateral cooperation between Italy and the new Arab-African Common Market created in February by the Magreb states of North Africa.

After his talk with the Algerian president, Cossiga paid his respects to the monument of those Algerians who died in the forties and fifties in the resistance to French colonial rule.

He then called on parliamentary speaker Bitat Rabah [spelling of name as received] at the National Assembly Building.

Cossiga's talks continue here today.

Holds News Conference

LD1311214589 Algiers Television Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] [Announcer] At Jenan el-Mithaq [the Italian president's residence in Algiers], President Francesco Cossiga met with the national and Italian press. During the meeting the prospects for bilateral relations and several current international issues were raised. Here is our reporter Djemal Nazzar:

[Nazzar] At the news conference in which the Italian president met with the national and Italian press, Francesco Cossiga gave a comprehensive account of the results of his talks with President Chadli Bendjedid. He said: We discussed several issues which constitute the issues of the hour and agreed on the importance of events which affect world public opinion and Eastern and Western Europe.

We noted that these societes are continuously developing. We appreciated the initiative of the Soviet president who has shown that countries such as these cannot be ruled by totalitarian economic or political regimes. He added: We dealt with problems concerning East-West issues and problems which will be on the agenda of the Gorbachev-Bush meeting. This meeting will be studied by European and other states so that the international system can be based on strong and firm foundations. We also expressed our points of view on nuclear and chemical disarmament. We studied too the problems of the Mediterranean and the Middle East, particularly Lebanon and the Palestinian question, in addition to the

Iraq-Iran conflict and the problem of Western Sahara. Our points of view were identical.

In conclusion he expressed the view that his visit to Algeria is of extreme importance regarding both countries bolstering their bilateral relations in various fields. He hailed the brave reforms upon which Algeria has embarked, and said: We will do our utmost to help Algeria within the limits of our capability.

Visits Berber Oasis

AU1411133389 Rome ANSA in English 1243 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] (ANSA) Algiers, Nov 14—President Francesco Cossiga of Italy will visit a Berber oasis one hour by air from Algiers and lay the cornerstone of an automobile plant to be built by an Italian-Algerian joint venture before winding up his three-day visit to Algeria Tuesday.

Cossiga, accompanied by Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis and Foreign Undersecretary Claudio le Noci, travels to the Berber complex of Ghardaia in Tiaret where, on the threshold of the Sahara, he will be Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid's guest for a show of Berber horsemanship on thoroughbred Arabian mounts raised in the area.

Ceremonies in the afternoon there, about one hundred kilometers from the capital, will center on the laying of the cornerstone for the new plant to be built by the Fiat Automobile Group of Italy and the Algerian State Agency Enpvp. Also on hand will be Fiat Managing Director Cesare Romiti.

The plant which will rise on the site is scheduled for completion before the end of 1992 for the annual production of 30,000 Fatia models, the name to be given to Fiat's super compact UNO modified for the north African market. The plant, to be built and equipped with Italian technology, will employ a workforce of 1,200.

On the drawing boards are plans for the expansion of the plant, and the addition of 480 autoworkers, to boost production for the entire Maghreb market and add two models. At present, the project calls for adding the Fiorino compact van and a compact with an engine size of 1,500 cc's for output aimed at about 100,000 units annually.

De Michelis described the Fiat-Enpvp agreement as an understanding worked out to the "mutual satisfaction" of everyone concerned and said it must not be seen as a signal of competition for the French automobile industry, which has long been attempting to begin production here for the local market.

"We are the first in the automobile sector but in Algeria there is room for everyone," said the foreign minister.

De Michelis, who wound up his official consultations Monday evening, discussed a wide range of cooperation ventures for Italy and Algeria along with an expanded Italian credit line, on top of the 300 million dollars extended by Italy in 1987.

He also announced the construction of the fourth leg of the Italian-Algerian pipeline bringing Algerian natural gas to the Italian peninsula and said his nation is not only the buyer of gas but intents to act as a conduit for Algerian gas heading north, as far as Hungary.

Nationalist Party Licensed, Becomes Legal

LD1011210789

[Editorial Report] Algiers television at 1900 GMT on 10 November reports that the Algerian Nationalist Party has been licensed and thereby becomes legal. The party was founded on 16 April 1989, the television notes, and it asked for recognition on 10 September.

FLN Emergency Session Set for 25 Nov

LD1311210489 Algiers Television Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Well-informed sources today announced that the FLN [National Liberation Front] Central Committee will hold an emergency session on 25 November at the Palais des Nations. It will be the final session prior to convening the FLN extraordinary congress.

Students Demonstrate for 'Arabization'

LD1411104789 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] A large number of university students gathered before the building of the National People's Assembly today at noon. They expressed their strong condemnation of the retreat from Arabizing the university education.

During this gathering, the students were carrying placards with slogans written on them. The slogans included: Arabization is a popular demand; No westernization, and Arabic is the official language of the country.

A delegation of the students was received by some members of the National People's Assembly. They talked about the obstructions faced by the university students, especially 1st year students [passage indistinct].

Egypt

Iraqi President Speaks to Egyptian Workers

NC1511128489 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 Nov 89

[text] Speaking today to Egyptians working in Iraq, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn asserted that the relations between the Egyptian and Iraqi peoples and Governments are excellent.

The Iraqi President added that despite all the problems and circumstances of the war, he has confidence in the behavior of the Egyptian mission in general.

Meeting Held on Workers Returning From Iraq

NC1511165889 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1528 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] Cairo, 15 Nov (MENA)—Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi today convened a meeting to discuss arrangements for the return of Egyptians from Iraq, who are crowded at Baghdad airport and travel offices.

The meeting was attended by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; the minister of cabinet affairs; the minister of state for administrative development; the ministers of supply, finance, manpower, and emigration; the secretary general of local government; the head of the civil aviation; and the Iraqi ambassador in Cairo.

After the meeting, Cabinet Secretary General Ahmad Radwan said that it has been decided to form an ad hoc committee, which will meet every day at Cairo airport to follow-up the arrival of the Egyptians and quickly process their reentry into the country. The committee will submit a report on its work to the prime minister daily. The committee will include representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Labor, Emigration, Interior, Finance, Aviation, Social Affairs, Transport, Defense, and Supply, as well as Cairo International Airport. It will be headed by the assistant foreign minister for consular affairs.

Ahmad Radwan said that the Iraqi authorities have agreed to provide 10 additional planes for a period of 1 month to facilitate the transport of the returning Egyptians.

Radwan said that at the meeting the Egyptian ambassador reviewed the main reasons for the return of the Egyptians. These include the decision to reduce the funds allowed to be transferred abroad by one-third and the return of approximately 500,000 Iraqi Army recruits to the Iraqi labor market.

The Iraqi ambassador said that the Iraqi authorities are ready to submit complete files on reports of deaths on a case by case basis.

Radwan concluded by saying that these topics, especially the workers' remittances, will be discussed during the meeting of the Higher Egyptian-Iraqi Committee in Cairo on Saturday.

Papers on 'Reality' of Palestinian State

NC1011074889 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2321 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Text] Cairo, 9 Nov(MENA)—In their Friday editions Cairo newspapers assert that Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's continued rejection of a Palestinian state and peace in general will one day mean suicide for Israel if it persists in its hostile attitude toward its Arab neighbors.

The papers emphasize that an Israeli acknowledgement of the legitimate right to life of a people who daily offer their children's blood for the sake of sovereignty would be the best way to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Under the title "Real Suicide...Not as Shamir Sees It", AL- AKHBAR says that Shamir's continued rejection of a Palestinian state on the absurd grounds that it would be a political act of suicide by Israel is a justification that surfaces for the first time on the scene of international politics because it relies on a morbid imagination that is dissociated from reality.

The paper adds that Shamir wants to use this ridiculous claim to convince the Israeli people of the illusory consequences if they agree to the establishment of a Palestinian state. The paper says that this claim constitutes intransigence and obstinacy on the part of Shamir, who clings to his position merely to avoid getting caught in the trap of peace.

Under the title "The Palestinian State Is Actual Reality" AL-JUMHURIYAH refers to a secret U.S. Defense Department report which asserts that Israel and the United States realize that a Palestinian state is inevitable and that postponing its establishment will cost Israel dearly.

The paper notes that the best proof of this is the Palestinian intifadah which will enter its 3d year in about a month. It adds that the intifadah will remain aflame until the Palestinian people set up an independent state, particularly as the new generation of Palestinians who grew up under occupation and became accustomed to its practises will continue to be the fuel that feeds it.

AL-JUMHURIYAH remarks that this intifadah has started to settle in the minds of numerous people of various political inclinations, especially in the circles of the Israeli Labor Party.

Minister Conveys American Response to Palestinians

NC1511123289 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] Cairo, 15 Nov (MENA)—Dr 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has said he notified the Palestinian side today of the response he received from the United States on Palestinian questions regarding the plan proposed by U.S Secretary of State James Baker.

Dr 'Abd-al-Majid today met with Sa'id Kamal, Palestinian Ambassador in Cairo.

Dr 'Abd-al-Majid noted that early this morning, the U.S secretary of state notified him of the U.S. answers to the Palestinian questions, which he conveyed to the United States last Friday.

Nuclear Cooperation Called 'Serious Matter'

NC1011064289 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2313 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Text] Cairo, 9 Nov (MENA)—Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, said that military cooperation between Israel and South Africa did not come as a surprise. He noted, however, that the extent of this cooperation in the nuclear field, as revealed by Pentagon and CIA sources, is a serious matter. Ghali referred to the threat that such nuclear cooperation poses to pan-Arab and African security.

In an interview published in the Friday edition of AL-AKHBAR, Dr Ghali said that this issue requires decisive and prompt international intervention before the danger exacerbates and upsets peace and security in this sensitive region.

He asserted that the Israeli military establishment and its counterpart in South Africa form a nuclear axis that intends to produce weapons and long-range nuclear missiles that can threaten the Arabs and Africa at the same time.

Ghali said that this nuclear axis lies beyond the sphere of international supervision and control. He said it links two states that refuse to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty and consequently refuse to allow any inspection of their nuclear installations.

Dr Ghali urged the United States to adopt practical measures against Israel instead of merely expressing concern or anger, particularly as Israel threatens stability and security in the Middle East and opens the door to a nuclear arms race in the region. He pointed out it has been proven that Israel is transferring U.S. missile production technology to a third state—South Africa.

The minister of state for foreign affairs also urged Canada to stop its cooperation with Israel in the sphere of nuclear technology. He said this is regarded as a circumvention of the nonproliferation treaty Canada signed.

He announced that Egypt appeals to the international community to join forces to destroy this danger to the entire world, and said that Egypt is seeking to turn Africa and the Middle East into nuclear-free zones in order to guarantee security and stability in this sensitive region.

Reportage on Sudanese Ministers, Delegation Visit

Interior Minister Arrives

EA0811101189 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 7 Nov 89

[Text] The delegation of the national dialogue conference for peace issues, led by staff Brigadier Faysal Ali Abu-Salih, National Salvation Revolution Command Council [NSRCC] member and interior minister, arrived in Cairo today for an official visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt, within the framework of the government's endeavors to explain the decisions reached by the national dialogue conference.

Brig Abu-Salih and his accompanying delegation were received at Cairo Airport by Major General Zaki Badr, interior minister, and Major General Baha al-Din Ibrahim, assistant of the interior minister, the ambassador, and members of the Sudanese Embassy in Cairo.

Brig Abu-Salih stated that the issue of peace and stability will be the crucial point to be explained by the delegation to the brothers in Egypt. He said: The results of the national dialogue conference will be quoted in detail to the Egyptian information media.

Brig Abu-Salih said he was carrying a letter from Lieutenant General 'Umar Ahmad al-Bashir, chairman of the NSRCC, to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, which includes matters discussed at the conference. He pointed out that the peace issue will be explained to all the institutions and parties in Egypt. Brig Abu-Salih declared that security would reign in Sudan.

Maj Gen Zaki Badr, the Egyptian interior minister, welcomed the delegation of the national dialogue, and said: Egypt and Sudan are one, and Egypt cooperates with Sudan in the interest of the peoples.

President Husni Mubarak will meet the delegation of the national dialogue conference tomorrow, Wednesday. The delegation will hold a news conference after the meeting.

Health Minister Meets Mubarak

EA0811093989 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Nov 89

[Text] Dr Shakir al-Sarraj, the health minister, today met with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak.

The meeting was attended by Egyptian Health Minister Dr Muhammad Raghib Duwayda.

After the meeting, Dr al-Sarraj said Sudan regards President Mubarak as the first to support the health salvation program in the country by releasing medicines worth $2 million.

He added that the supply of medicine had created confidence in the citizens, after some hospitals and dispensaries lacked them.

Dr Raghib said President Mubarak issued directions for continuing medical and treatment assistance to Sudan. He also directed the training of Sudanese doctors.

Delegation Meets on Peace Issues

EA0811181089 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Text] Cairo, 8 Nov (SUNA)—Sawet al-Arab and Nile Valley broadcasting stations in Cairo held here yesterday [7 November] a symposium with the visiting national dialogue conference delegation, currently in Egypt, on the outcome and recommendations of the conference.

The delegation reviewed the reasons behind the convening of the national dialogue conference on peace issues, its recommendations that represent Sudanese people unanimity for resolving all problems in Sudan top of which: Form of government, economic development, identity and religion question, share of national wealth under the shadow of social justice, and realising development for all citizens.

The speakers affirmed that dialogue was the sole means for resolving the country's problems.

The six-member delegation is led by Brigadier Faisal Abu-Salih, member of the Revolutionary Council and minister of interior.

Mubarak Meets RCC Member

EA0811180489 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Text] The Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Brigadier Faysil Abu-Salih, member of the [Sudanese] Revolution Command Council RCC and minister of Interior, in Cairo today. Brig Abu-Salih handed a message from Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, chairman of the RCC, to the Egyptian President, concerning issues pertaining to the arena.

It is worth noting that Brig Abu-Salih arrived in Cairo yesterday on a visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt leading a delegation of the national dialogue conference on peace issues to explain the resolutions and recommendations that had been reached at the conference. The visit is within the framework of the government's efforts to brief brothers and friends on the efforts it is exerting to establish peace in the country.

Brig Abu-Salih is expected to hold a news conference today at which he will review the results of the national dialogue conference on peace issues.

Minister on Mubarak's OAU Role

NC0911145289 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Text] Dr 'Ali Muhammad Shummu, Sudanese minister of information and culture and official spokesman of the Sudanese Government, has praised the efforts being made by President Husni Mubarak to resolve the problems of the African Continent in general, and that of southern Sudan in particular.

In an interview with a MENA correspondent in Khartoum, the Sudanese minister expressed his appreciation for President Mubarak's role as OAU chairman.

The minister said all Sudanese hope that President Mubarak will succeed in bringing about peace in Sudan before his chairmanship of the OAU expires. This will be the greatest accomplishment of the organization during President Mubarak's chairmanship, he said.

The Sudanese minister noted that the Sudanese National Salvation Revolution depends on President Mubarak in many cases because he has the experience, he is the big brother of the Sudanese rulers, and the loyal friend of the entire Sudanese people.

Ghali, Minister Discuss Egypt's Role

NC0911135589 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1340 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Text] Cairo, 9 Nov (MENA)—Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, received a Sudanese delegation led by Staff Brigadier General Faysal Abu-Salih, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and minister of interior.

During the meeting, the two officials discussed the latest developments in Sudan and the role Egypt can play in the African arena to bring about peace in Sudan and resolve the southern Sudan problem.

Information Minister Arrives

NC0911143889 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Excerpt] Cairo, 9 Nov (MENA)—'Ali Muhammad Shummu, Sudanese minister of information and culture, arrived in Cairo today on a visit which will last several days. While here, he will attend a conference on African media- and space-related technology. [passage omitted]

Cairo Asked To Host Dialogue

NC0911153889 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Excerpt] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that Egypt will resume its contacts with the parties concerned to realize the Sudanese people's aspirations for peace and stability. He said as OAU chairman, Egypt is responsible for bringing about peace and stability in Sudan. Dr 'Abd-al-Majid said that President Husni Mubarak had emphasized this fact during his meeting with the Sudanese delegation.

The statement was made following a meeting between Dr 'Abd-al-Majid and a Sudanese delegation led by Staff

Brigadier General Faysal Abu-Salih, member of the Revolutionary Command Council [RCC] and Sudanese interior minister.

Brig Gen Abu-Salih stated that he had asked Egypt to invite the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement to hold a dialogue in Cairo to discuss the ambitions of the Sudanese people. He also asked Egypt to supervise the dialogue between the two sides. He praised Egypt's role and its extensive international relations.

The Sudanese official said that as OAU chairman, Egypt can offer every assistance to Sudan in explaining its viewpoint to African brothers to eliminate any doubts. [passage omitted]

Abu-Salih Issues Statement

NC0911200289 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1840 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Statement by Staff Brigadier General Faysal Abu-Salih, member of the Sudanese Revolution Command Council and interior minister, to Egyptian reporters in Cairo, carried within the "Talking Newspaper" program, date not given—recorded]

[Text] The results achieved during the national dialogue conference have certainly dealt a serious blow to those who had sought the wrong outcome from that conference. The conference discussed all possible ways to bring about stability in the homeland. Its recommendations covered more points than the rebellious movement had dreamed of. Therefore, the rebellious movement sensed that all it had sought to discuss was covered at that conference and that all it had to do was to sit at the negotiating table for the sake of peace.

It was obvious to us that instead of seeking peace, the movement wanted to fight and to seize power. Otherwise, it would have initiated a peace dialogue after the conference. Instead, as you all know, the movement attacked Kurmuk to distract international and Sudanese attention from the results achieved by the conference. When the rebel Garang was asked about the outcome of the dialogue he said: It is good, but can they do it? [previous sentence in English] He is convinced that the outcome of the dialogue was the best possible. However, he questions our ability to fulfill our promises. How can he question something he did not test?

A rational man would give the other side an opportunity to implement what was agreed upon. If they do not agree, he will have the right...[incomplete sentence as heard] I will be the first to support him if we do not implement these recommendations. I will carry a rifle and fight with him in the bushes if we do not fulfill our promises.

However, as I told you, the goal of his rebellion is not to bring about peace in Sudan. His goal is to seize power in Sudan through fighting and changing the Sudanese lifestyle according to a plan which was drawn up for him; hence the attack on Kurmuk.

Therefore, we disregarded all marginal issues and determined our specific goal; namely dialogue, which is the only way to achieve peace in Sudan. We have only carried the rifle when it was necessary to defend those whom we had come to defend. We came to lead all the people to the peace and stability we seek to establish in all Sudanese areas, as well as all neighboring countries.

Health Minister Leaves Cairo

NC1011074389 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0610 GMT 10 Nov 89

[Excerpt] Cairo, 10 Nov (MENA)—Dr Muhammad Shakir al-Sarraj, Sudanese minister of health, and the delegation accompanying him left Cairo early this morning at the end of a 6-day visit to Egypt.

Before leaving, the Sudanese minister said he held talks with Miniser of Health Dr Raghib Duwaydar on promoting relations between the two countries in the health area. [passage ommited]

Interior Minister on Mubarak's Stand

NC1111211889 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2032 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Excerpt] Cairo, 11 Nov (MENA)—Brigadier General Faysal Abu-Salih, member of the Sudanese Revolution Command Council [RCC] and interior minister, has praised President Husni Mubarak's stand as well as the support of the Egyptian Government and people for the Sudanese revolution and their efforts to resolve Sudan's problems. He said President Mubarak has indicated a complete understanding of what we briefed him on regarding the current situation in Sudan. He said that Mubarak, with his wide contacts and influence in the international community, (?promised) to adopt Sudan's viewpoints.

Speaking after a meeting with Ahmad al-'Amawi, chairman of the Egyptian Workers Federation, as well as leading trade unionists in Egypt, the Sudanese minister said President Mubarak had promised to contact Garang and invite him for a dialogue with the Sudanese Government in Egypt, Khartoum, or anywhere else in the world. [passage omitted]

Mubarak Meets Information Minister

NC1211170789 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1228 GMT 12 Nov 89

[Excerpt] Cairo, 12 Nov (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak received Sudanese Information Minister 'Ali Shummu at the presidential office this morning. Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif was also present.

After the meeting, Shummu said that his talks with President Mubarak had centered on the latest developments in Sudan and Egypt's efforts to enable Africa to enter the space age.

He pointed out that his upcoming talks with al-Sharif will deal with media ties between Sudan and Egypt, ways of upgrading various media facilities, the exchange of radio and television personnel, and training facilities in the media field in both countries.

Safwat al-Sharif said that the studies undertaken by the African information conference include ways of utilizing satellites in media coverage by submitting African specifications to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization [INTELSAT] so that it may be able to launch new generations of satellites to cover Africa.

He noted that if there is an African intention to utilize space technology via the INTELSAT group then this is good. He remarked that an important alternative is ARABSAT which, with its high-powered channel, can cover large parts, indeed nearly all of the African Continent and also some Asian countries.

The Egyptian information minister added: At this conference we are discussing ways of utilizing ARABSAT's channel to serve African media and to establish an Arab-African dialogue. [passage omitted]

Interior Minister Departs Cairo

NC1311065689 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0635 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Cairo, 13 Nov (MENA)—Staff Brigadier General Faysal Abu-Salih, member of the Sudanese Revolution Command Council [RCC] and interior minister, left Cairo early this morning at the end of a 5-day visit to Egypt during which he handed a message from RCC Chairman Lieutenant General 'Umar al-Bashir to President Husni Mubarak.

The Sudanese official was seen off at the airport by Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and land reclamation.

Mubarak Pledges Nation's Solidarity With Sudan

EA1311092989 Khartoum SUNA in French 1514 GMT 12 Nov 89

[Text] Cairo, 12 Nov—Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has again affirmed his country's absolute solidarity with Sudan.

During a short speech before the People's Assembly and the Advisory Council, President Mubarak confirmed his concern for the Sudanese Government's efforts to achieve universal national reconciliation, referring to the recent resolutions of the national dialogue conference for peace held in Khartoum.

He also stressed that the two countries were connected by everlasting relations, adding that Sudan was Egypt's "twin." President Mubarak finally expressed the wish that the resolutions of the peace conference would bear "good fruit" in all areas of life in Sudan.

Libyan Industrial Delegation Begins Visit

NC1111185689 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Text] Cairo, 11 Nov (MENA)—A Libyan industrial delegation led by Muhammad 'Abd-al-Jawwad Haqiq, secretary general of the Libyan industry secretariat, arrived in Cairo from Tripoli this afternoon to visit for several days.

During the visit, the Libyan officials will hold talks with Egyptian industry officials to bolster relations between various Egyptian and Libyan industries. This is being done at the direction of President Husni Mubarak and Libyan President [as received] Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in the wake of the meetings between the two leaders in Marsa Matruh and Tubruq.

Discusses Industrial Cooperation

NC1211204289 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1914 GMT 12 Nov 89

[Excerpts] Cairo, 12 Nov (MENA)—An expanded meeting was held at the Ministry of Industry today between a Libyan industrial and technical delegation led by Muhammad 'Abd-al-Jawwad Haqiq, secretary general of the Libyan Strategic Industry Secretariat, and a similar delegation from the Egyptian Ministry of Industry, headed by Industry Minister Muhammad 'Abd-al-Wahhab. The two delegations discussed prospects for Egyptian-Libyan cooperation in industrial, technical, and vocational training and the possibility of meeting the needs of Egyptian industry on the basis of the list of industrial imports from abroad.

'Abd-al-Wahhab stated that the Libyan delegation will be supplied with a list of industrial goods which Libya can export to Egypt. These goods include chlorine and caustic soda, which are available in Libya. Egypt will meet Libya's needs for ferro-silicon (iron sheets) and [word indistinct] raw material for the iron, steel, and cement industries. [passage omitted]

The two delegations agreed to form a committee to draft a protocol for technical and industrial cooperation between Egypt and the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

'Arafat Adviser Arrives in Cairo 14 Nov

NC1511072889 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2343 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] Cairo, 14 Nov (MENA)—Hani al-Hasan, adviser to Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat, arrived in Cairo from Riyadh this evening.

Ghanaian Foreign Minister Arrives in Cairo

NC1311214189 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Excerpt] Ghanaian Foreign Minister Obed Asamoah arrived in Cairo tonight for a visit. He will deliver a

message from the Ghanaian president to President Husni Mubarak. [passage omitted]

Meets With Butrus Ghali

NC1411133489 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] Following the conclusion of his talks with the Ghanaian foreign minister, Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, described the talks as fruitful, and said that the two sides discussed African issues and bilateral relations. The two sides also agreed to form a joint committee to strengthen and develop Egyptian-Ghanaian cooperation in various fields. He said that the committee has begun its work on the expert level to discuss all topics pertaining to strengthening Egyptian-Ghanaian relations.

Meanwhile, the Ghanaian foreign minister said the talks dealt with African issues, especially the Senegal-Mauritania dispute and the situation in the Horn of Africa, as well as the situation in southern Africa in light of the Namibian elections. The talks also covered economic issues, especially Africa's foreign debts. The minister said that his country appreciates President Husni Mubarak's efforts to settle the Senegal-Mauritania dispute, adding that Ghana is looking forward to the success of Mubarak's efforts.

European Foreign Ministers' Delegation Arrives

NC1111214089 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Text] The foreign ministers of France, Ireland, and Spain arrived in Cairo this evening on a 1-day visit to Egypt. They will be received by President Husni Mubarak tomorrow and will hold talks with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

In an arrival statement, French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas said he held extensive talks in Tunis with the Tunisian prime minister and Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat on the peace process. The delegation also met with the secretary general of the Arab League and discussed the French president's proposal to hold a dialogue between Arab and European states at the end of December.

French Foreign Minister Comments

NC1211103789 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0950 GMT 12 Nov 89

[Text] Cairo, 12 Nov [MENA]—French Foreign Affairs Minister Roland Dumas has praised today's meeting between President Husni Mubarak and the visiting delegation of EC foreign ministers, known as the troika. He described their talks as important and extensive.

The French foreign minister said the delegation's talks with President Mubarak focused on the peace issue and recent developments. He added that the delegation exchanged views with President Mubarak on the next meeting, which will be held in Paris under the chairmanship of President Francois Mitterrand, and on the ongoing dialogue between Europe and the Arab countries.

Minister Dumas pointed out that the delegation will resume its talks with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today on a number of issues including the EC's relations with Egypt.

Delegation Leaves Cairo

NC1211150489 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1350 GMT 12 Nov 89

[Text] Cairo, 12 Nov (MENA)—The EC foreign ministers delegation, known as the troika and consisting of the French, Spanish, and Irish foreign ministers, left Cairo this afternoon, after holding consultations with Egyptian officials on the Palestinian question. The delegation was accompanied by Matuts, the European group's commissioner at the EC [name and title as received].

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who saw the delegation off, stated that the visit was successful and that the delegation's meeting with President Husni Mubarak was extremely important. He went on to say that full understanding permeated the discussions and that it had been agreed to continue the consultations and contacts.

'Abd al-Majid added that the group will meet with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in Paris on 21 November.

Makramallah, Soviet Envoy Discuss Trade Ties

NC1211124589 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1044 GMT 12 Nov 89

[Text] Cairo, 12 Nov (MENA)—Dr Maurice Makramallah, minister of state for international cooperation, and Soviet Ambassador Gennadiy Zhuravlev met today to discuss ways to promote economic and trade ties between the two countries.

They also previewed issues to be discussed during a visit to Cairo by a Soviet economic delegation in early December. These topics include the signing of a new trade protocol, an agreement on concluding reciprocal trade deals, and eliminating the obstacles to the implementation of the current trade protocol, the volume of which amounts to 620 million accounting pounds sterling.

'Abd-al-Majid Meets Soviet Ambassador 15 Nov

NC1500133800 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1256 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Excerpt] Cairo, 15 Nov (MENA)—Dr 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with Soviet Ambassador in Cairo Gennadiy Zhuravlev today. After the meeting, the Soviet ambassador said that they discussed issues related to the visit of President Husni Mubarak to the Soviet Union. He said that the date of the visit has not been fixed but that

contacts between the two countries are under way to agree on a date for the visit. [passage omitted]

Mubarak Sends Cable to SWAPO's Nujoma

NC1411142889 Cairo MENA in English 1406 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] Cairo, Nov 14 (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak today reaffirmed Egypt's solidarity with and support for the South West African Peoples Organization (SWAPO) for having won the election in Namibia; he termed this as a great achievement.

He expressed hope that the independence of Namibia will be only the prelude for a process of comprehensive liberation of southern Africa from racism and discrimination and upsurge on the road of democracy, justice and equality.

This came in the president's cable addressed to SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma today.

He hailed this victory as the fruits of the sacrifices and the struggle by the heroic people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO.

AL-AHRAM Interviews Israeli Defense Minister

NC0811130389 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0039 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Text] Cairo, 8 Nov (MENA)—Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin praised the positive efforts that Egypt and President Husni Mubarak are exerting to give momentum to the peace process in the Middle East. He stressed that he had learned much during his meeting with President Mubarak, adding that any move undertaken by President Mubarak with both Israel and the United States will contribute toward promoting the peace drive.

In an interview with AL-AHRAM to be published on Wednesday, Rabin said he supports President Mubarak's call for a meeting between an Israeli and a Palestinian delegation in Cairo to open a dialogue between the two parties with a view to advancing the peace march, provided the process starts with holding elections in the territories (meaning the occupied West Bank and Gaza) for the inhabitants to choose their representatives.

Asked about the Israeli Government's refusal of the 10 points raised by Egpyt, Rabin said the government was not requested to approve or disapprove these points. It was the labor ministers who demanded a positive Israeli response to Egypt's call for an Israeli-Palestinian meeting. He noted that U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's five-point plan is in practice a version of President Mubarak's proposal with some explanations and interpretations. He added: The central idea is there, which is a meeting between Israeli and Palestinian delegations in Cairo.

Asked about his views on the composition of the Palestinian delegation that will take part in the dialogue with the Israelis, Rabin said he thinks the Palestinian delegation will be composed of the inhabitants of the territories, noting that he would not mind if one or two deportees were present among a 10-member delegation. He added, however, that he objected to the presence of some Palestinian figures, such as Akram Haniyah and Muhammad Milhim, claiming that they hold central positions in the PLO.

In response to a question on the Palestinian intifadah, Rabin said it is not terrorism, but a wide popular uprising that must be put down. He hastened to add that he did not ask the commanders of the Israeli Army to quell the intifadah, but first to alleviate the violence until calm is restored.

Rabin was then asked about the Israeli measures against the inhabitants of the city of Bayt Sahur in the occupied West Bank and about a statement he once made that he will teach Bayt Sahur residents an unforgettable lesson for declining to pay taxes. He said: I believe I taught them a lesson that they will not forget. He noted that the goal of the Bayt Sahur residents was to set a symbol for civil disobedience, stressing that the Israeli authorities will never pemit such a thing.

Rabin admitted that the intifadah has given the Palestinians the initiative for the first time since 1948. He added that the Palestinians are now leading in the struggle for the sake of the Palestinian issue, and as a result, they now feel that their situation is better, particularly inside the territories.

Regarding the Israeli Labor Party's continued presence in the coalition government alongside the Likud despite the split over the peace issue, Rabin noted it is necessary for the Labor Party to remain in the government in order to continue promoting the peace process according to the peace initiative adopted by the government, as he put it. He denounced the deliberate absence of some Labor deputies from the Knesset session during which a no-confidence motion against the Israeli Government was tabled for voting and described it as unsound.

Romanian Official Arrives in Cairo 8 Nov

NC0811155089 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Text] Cairo, 8 Nov (MENA)—Nicolae Vaidescu, Romania's minister of military industries and electronics [title as received], arrived in Cairo today on a 5-day visit to Egypt at the invitation of Eng Jamal al-Sayyid, minister of state for war production.

The Romanian minister will discuss aspects of bilateral cooperation in the field of military industries.

Interior Minister Departs for Gulf Tour

NC0811154689 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1406 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Excerpt] Cairo, 8 Nov (MENA)—Interior Minister Zaki Badr left Cairo today on a tour of the Gulf. He will visit Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman, and the United Arab Emirates. [passage omitted]

Egyptian Envoy Departs Cairo; Returns to Israel

NC1511073489 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2353 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] Cairo, 14 Nov (MENA)—Muhammad Basyuni, Egypt's ambassador to Tel Aviv, left Cairo tonight for Israel.

Basyuni said that Dr 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, had met with him to discuss relations between Egypt and Israel and the efforts to achieve a comprehensive solution to the Palestinian issue.

Israelis Arrest Egyptian on Jordanian Border

NC1311213489 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Forces of the Zionist entity arrested an Egyptian civilian who had crossed the border between Jordan and occupied Palestine in the Jordan valley yesterday.

AFP said the Zionist authorities are pressuring this Egyptian civilian to disclose his identity.

Detained Fundamentalist Writer Al-Shannawi Freed

NC1311214289 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] The Egyptian authorities released Dr Fahmi al-Shannawi, an Egyptian writer and Muslim struggler, yesterday evening.

He and another 51 Muslim strugglers were arrested by the Egyptian authorities last August on charges of forming an organization to overthrow the Mubarak regime and establish an Islamic republic in Egypt.

According to reports, al-Shannawi was subjected during his detention to various forms of torture by the security forces of the Mubarak regime.

Pakistani Narcotics Smuggler Arrested

NC1211135389 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1320 GMT 12 Nov 89

[Text] Cairo, 12 Nov (MENA)—Customs officials at Cairo International Airport have arrested a Pakistani passenger carrying 3.5 kg of heroin which was to be sold in Cairo.

The passenger, 23-year-old Iqbal Ahamd who works as a driver, arrived in Cairo aboard a Pakistani plane from Karachi. The heroin was found in the passenger's suitcase and flight bag which were searched after a customs official noticed that the passenger was acting suspiciously. The customs official ordered that the findings be recorded and that the passenger be referred to the narcotics prosecution.

Assembly Speaker Returns From Treatement in U.S.

NC0611195889 Cairo MENA in English 1925 GMT 6 Nov 89

[Text] Cairo, Nov 6 (MENA)—Speaker of the People's Assembly Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub returned home tonight from the United States after a week-long treatment trip.

He was received by speaker of Shura [Consultative] Council Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi and a number of members of the people's Assembly.

Al-Mahjub Reelected People's Assembly Speaker

NC0811125489 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1050 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Text] Cairo, 8 Nov (MENA)—Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub was reelected speaker of the People's Assembly in its new session, having won the election today against Shaykh Ramadan 'Arafah of the National Democratic Party.

Dr al-Mahjub won 391 of a total of 397 valid votes, while Shaykh Ramadan won 6 votes only. Of the 458 members of the Assembly, 410 participated in the vote.

Councellor Ahmad Musa was elected deputy speaker for professionals, and Ihab Maqlad was elected deputy speaker for workers. Each received 378 of a total of 397 valid votes.

New Assistant Foreign Minister Appointed

NC1511105689 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] Cairo, 15 Nov (MENA)—Dr 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has issued a decree appointing Ambassador Hassan al-'Abdi to the position of assistant foreign minister.

Ambassador al-'Abdi used to act as general commissioner at the Arab League in Cairo.

Ministers Speak on Economy, Tourism, Trade

JN0911001789 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 7 Nov 89 p 7

[By Fatin 'Abd-al-Razzaq]

[Excerpt] Dr Yusri Mustafa, minister of economy and foreign trade, has stated that the economic reform plan, which Egypt has begun, seeks to liberate and modernize the economy and that there are signs of its success. He also said the deficit in the balance of payment dropped during the past year to $1.5 billion due to the increase in

exports and revenues from tourism. He added that the business sector represents 36 percent of the total investment and provides two-thirds of the job opportunities in Egypt.

He reported that a new trade agreement will be signed with Tunisia which, for the first time, will exempt goods of the two countries from customs duties.

This came yesterday during the opening of the Egyptian-Tunisian business council.

Tourism Minister Fu'ad Sultan said that the number of tourists visiting Egypt this year has gone up to 2 million. He also said that tourist nights increased by 13.5 percent and hotel capacity rose to 40,000 rooms, in addition to 15,000 rooms under construction and 18 hotel-ships. Our revenues from tourism also increased threefold over those recorded 3 years ago, he said. The minister asserted that emphasis in the coming phase will be placed on tourism-related industries.

For his part, Industry Minister Eng Muhammad 'Al al-Wahhab said that a comprehensive plan is being prepared now for industrial integration with the Arab states in a manner that will lead to an increase in the trade of industrial goods.

He asserted that the state's policy is to depend on our own resources, along with openness and cooperation with the states of the world. [passage omitted]

Improved Ties With Syria Behind Workers' Crisis

JN1311131489 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 9 Nov 89 p 1

[By Muhammad 'Abd-al-'Alim]

[Text] Some sources have attributed the repressive measures against Egyptian workers in Iraq to the improvement in Egyptian-Syrian relations. Informed sources affirmed that the political leadership is trying to convince the Iraqi authorities of the adverse results of the expulsion of the Egyptians. The labor leaders affirmed to Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid that the tragedy of expelling the Egyptian workers from Libya in 1975 is being re-enacted in Iraq. Dr 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid and Ahmad al-'Amawi, chairman of the Egyptian Workers Federation, are expected to visit Iraq to contain the crisis. The Manpower Ministry asked the Egyptian labor attache in Baghdad to provide the Ministry with all information regarding the situation of Egyptian workers in Iraq in order to communicate it to the political leadership.

Canal Revenues Amount to $1,300 Million

JN1511193489 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 14 Nov 89 p 1

[By Insaf Ibrahim from Ismailia]

[Excerpt] Eng Muhammad 'Izzat 'Adil, head of the Suez Canal Authority, has said that the canal's revenues total $1,300 million this year. He added that ships transiting the canal carried cargo in excess of a million tons per day.

At a news conference at the research center in Ismailia yesterday, the head of the Suez Canal Authority said that the objective behind the reduction in fees paid by oil tankers was to attract supertankers into transiting the canal instead of going around the Cape of Good Hope.

Eng 'Adil added that the authority is studying the economic feasibility of the second phase of the development of the canal. He went on to say that bodies of international experts are cooperating with an Egyptian specialist establishment on the issue. He said that financing the modernization project will not affect the Egyptian budget, as foreign states will rush to finance it. [passage omitted]

Libya

Editor Criticizes Bush Remarks on Al-Qadhdhafi

LD1511160189 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] The U.S. White House official spokesman made a statement yesterday morning in which he said that Bush has expressed his views on Al-Qadhdhafi and urged Tunisia to be cautious in this connection. The JANA Arab affairs editor commented on this by saying:

We stress our rejection of such statements because they constitute a flagrant interference in the internal affairs of two independent Arab countries—the Jamahiriyah and Tunisia, and the statement made by the U.S. official is yet another step within the continuation of the U.S. official hostile policy against the Arab nation. The editor asked: By what right does the U.S. Administration make itself a guardian of relations between the fraternal Arab countries? He stressed that the Arabs are capable of realizing their aspirations without there being a need at all for any lessons from abroad to determine the form and future fraternal and fateful relations between them. He pointed out that an attitude such as this U.S. stance can only be confronted by a similar and decisive Arab attitude which is apt to put an end to any foreign meddling in Arab affairs.

The editor pointed out that while we stress that we are advocates of dialogue and cooperation—a matter which we have declared on many occasions—we also want to say that if the U.S. Administration has opted for confrontation then this will not intimidate us. This is what the United States itself realizes despite the fact that we had hoped that such behavior in U.S. political dealings had ended with the end of the term of office of the previous U.S. Administration. This makes us at the same time surprised over this tendency by the current U.S. Administration to follow in the footsteps of its predecessor in international dealings,

especially with regard to poking its nose in the internal affairs of others, conspiring, inciting, and planting seeds of doubt and sedition.

Al-Qadhdhafi Message to Mitterrand on Muslims

LD1511181189 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation yesterday evening summoned the French ambassador to the Great Jamahiriyah who was received by the brother secretary general who handed him a message from the brother leader of the revolution to French President Francois Mitterrand in connection with the positions of Muslims in France. The message expressed the profound concern of the leader of the revolution with regard to the campaign which Muslims in France are being subjected to merely because they are Muslims. The campaign has been escalated to the extent of demolishing mosques in some French municipalities. The message reaffirmed that the leader will continue to follow the situation of Muslims in France with profound anxiety until he is assured of their fate and the fact that they are enjoying their human rights.

Editor Denies Radio Report on Al-Qadhdhafi

LD1311162489 Tripoli JANA in English 1433 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Harth [November] 13, Arab Maghreb Union's Pool/JANA—Europe Radio One claimed recently that Colonel al-Qahdhdafi fears Muslim fundamentalists and declared that they must be fought.

JANA's political editor commented on the claims of the radio. He said, "What the radio attributed in a recent report to the leader of the great Al-Fatih Revolution Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdahfi is untrue and false."

We hereby reassert the falsehood of the claims made by the radio and we will recall what the leader of the revolution pointed out in the opening session of the Islamic seminar in the city of al-Bayan al-Awwal, Banghazi, on 26th al-Fatih 1989. The leader referred in his speech to the situation of Muslims today and the plots and intrigues to which the Islamic world is being subjected including discord, sectarianism, partyism, and partisanship. The leader pointed out then that there are parties, sects movements and groups harnessed within Islam in the service of imperialism, crusaders and Judaism to destroy Islam.

The editor made clear that the leader of the revolution divided the Islamic groups into two sections: one fundamentalist section would like to go back to Islamic foundations and revive Islam. It preserves the Islamic traditions, morals and customs. And the other section would like to resort to secrecy and violence, terrorism and extremism and we put a question mark on this section if such violence and extremism [are] not directed against imperialism and Zionism.

The editor of [as received] stressed that al-Fatih revolution is a Muslim revolution which represents purity and integrity. It is against backwardness, subjugation and adheres to high Islamic customs and values.

The political editor pointed out that those who should be attacked are the atheists and charlatans who represent modern movement of atheism and they must be prevented from deviating from Islam and turn some khalifs into a God and inventing and fabricating myths which they attribute to Islam.

The editor said "in fact those are a movement outside Islam and its myths may cause colossal damage to Islam and Muslims if not confronted and fought, for such movements are merely deformed movements, organisations and leadership brought about by imperialist crusader colonialism to fight Muslims and weaken them in a bid to control them and bring them into submission."

Saudi Military Delegation Arrives in Tripoli

LD1511211889 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1845 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] Tripoli, 15 Nov (JANA)—Staff Major General Sa'd al-Muwayni', commander of the Saudi Arabian Armed Forces Operations and Training Corps, and his accompanying delegation arrived in Tripoli this morning for a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

Staff Major General al-Muwayni' made a statement to JANA's correspondent expressing his and his military delegation's happiness at their visit to the Great Jamahiriyah. He pointed out that the aim of the visit is to get acquainted with the colossal civilized achievements of the Libyan Arab people in all spheres, thanks to the great 1 September revolution.

Sudanese Official Praises 'Special' Relationship

EA1111174889 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Nov 89

[Excerpts] Here now is a dispatch from our correspondent in Tripoli:

[Begin unidentified correspondent recording] Ladies and gentlemen, peace and God's blessings be upon you. The visit of Staff Brigadier al-Tijani Adam al-Tahir, member of the National Salvation Revolution Command Council, and the delegation from the national peace dialogue conference is about to end. Successful meetings have been held with various Libyan officials and with the Sudanese communities in Tripoli and Benghazi. The results of the national peace dialogue conference have been explained to friends in the Jamahiriyah and to Sudanese citizens living there.

They were addressed by the brigadier in Tripoli and Benghazi on various issues connected wiht Sudan and its concerns. He said Libya occupies a special place in the hearts of the Sudanese people. Libya is linked to Sudan in an age-old relationship that know no borders or [word indistinct]. Libya and Sudan are linked by Arabism, Islam, and Africa. He recalled how Libya has stood by Sudan on various occasions and under differing circumstances. [passage omitted]

During their stay in the Libyan Jamahiriyah, members of the delegation addressed the General People's Congress, stressing that dialogue was the best means of arriving at solutions. They said Sudan was one of the most tolerant states. In economic, social, and strategic terms, it occupied an extraordinarily important position in the Arab world. They said Sudan was an important source of Arab wealth. They lauded the proceedings of the national peace dialogue conference, stressing that Libya had continued to participate in facing joint dangers in the march towards a single future. They reiterated the Jamahiriyah's help to Sudan at various stages of Sudan's advance towards construction and development.

The Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in the Jamahiriyah conducted an interview with Staff Brig al-Tijani Adam al-Tahir in which he spoke about the situation in Sudan and the results of the national peace dialogue conference. He said the conference recommendations had achieved acceptance both locally and internationally. He went on to describe how these results had been adopted by the revolution as its program for peace, which is one of the revolution's most important objectives. He gave an account of the various basic issues facing the conference and the results it had achieved, stressing that the transfer of power to the people and the people's active participation in government constituted the way forward.

He referred to the aims of his current visit to the Jamahiriyah. He also referred to Sudan's steadfast stance towards Arab causes. His excellency stressed the dangers facing the Arab nation as a result of the restoration of relations between Ethiopia and Israel. He said the Arab states would have to evaluate this event very meticulously.

Finally, ladies and gentlemen, we wish to inform you that the visit of Staff Brig al-Tijani Adam al-Tahir and the national peace dialogue conference delegation to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was successful in every respect. As far as Sudanese citizens living in Libya are concerned, it served to cross the t's and dot the i's regarding the situation in their homeland and the peace process in Sudan. We should mention the open support shown by Sudanese citizens in the Jamahiriyah for the national dialogue resolutions and their support for the way in which the revolution is translating these resolutions into reality. We mention also that the support and backing expressed by the brothers in Libya constitute an important gain for the revolution. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Burkina Envoy Delivers Message From Compaore

LD1311161289 Tripoli JANA in English 1420 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Harth [November] 13, Arab Maghreb Union's Pool/JANA—The leader of the revolution has received Captain Golbra, member of the Executive Committee of the People's Front of Burkina Jamahiriya, and his accompanying delegation.

Captain Golbra conveyed to the leader of the revolution a letter from Captain Compaore, chairman of the People's Front and head of state of Burkina Jamahiriyah.

Egyptian Health Minister Comments on Cooperation

NC1511102089 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1011 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Excerpts] Tripoli, 15 Nov (MENA)—Health Minister Dr Muhammad Raghib Duwaydar has underlined the importance of the talks he is currently holding in Tripoli with his Libyan counterpart. He demanded that bilateral cooperation in health and pharmaceutical fields be enhanced.

This came during a speech by Dr Duwaydar at the opening of Egyptian-Libyan health and pharmaceutical cooperation meetings in Tripoli yesterday. [passage omitted]

Dr Duwaydar arrived in Tripoli yesterday on a 2-day visit, at the invitation of his Libyan counterpart.

Mauritania

Taya Receives OAU Secretary General, Delegation

LD1311015989 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 12 Nov 89

[Excerpt] Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state, received today an OAU delegation headed by Mr Salim Ahmed Salim, the organization's secretary general, who is currently visiting our country. The meeting was held in the presence of Major Cheikh Sid'Ahmed Ould Baba, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

After the meeting, Mr Salim Ahmed Salim made a statement to the national press and indicated that he was very happy with the meeting, which enabled him and the members of his delegation to review numerous African problems, particularly the Mauritanian-Senegalese conflict, with the head of state.

The OAU secretary general added that his mission in Mauritania was aimed at finding out about the situation in the region and holding talks with the presidents of Mauritania and Senegal with a view to acquainting himself with their viewpoints on the existing problems. He went on to say that his visit fell within the framework

of the efforts made by the OAU to put an end to this conflict. Mr Salim Ahmed Salim indicated in this respect that the OAU committee in charge of finding a solution to the Mauritanian-Senegalese conflict would visit the two countries soon. He added that the committee, which operates under the supervision of the Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, the current chairman of the OAU, would attempt to try to find a solution to the problems existing between the two peoples who, he said, are (?linked by) historical relations. [passage omitted]

To Discuss Senegal Conflict

AB1211104089 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 12 Nov 89

[Text] Salim Ahmed Salim, the OAU secretary general, arrived in Nouakchott yesterday morning for a few days' visit to Mauritania. He was received on arrival by a delegation headed by Major Cheikh Sid'Ahmed Ould Baba, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. The delegation also included Abderrahmane Ould Abdelahi, ambassador and director of the African Affairs Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; [words indistinct] and Ahmed Ould Kreis, head of the West African Section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

In a statement to a correspondent of the MAURITANIAN PRESS AGENCY, Mr Salim Ahmed Salim said his visit was part of the efforts being made by the OAU to solve the Mauritanian-Senegalese conflict.

French Parliamentarian Meets Taya, Comments

AB1311225089 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation [CMSN] and head of state, today received Jean Marie Tareau, a French parliamentarian and representative at the parliament of the Council of Europe in charge of political relations between Europe and Africa. Also present at the meeting were [name indistinct], adviser at the CMSN headquarters, and Dr (Ould Hai), ambassador at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. After the meeting, Jeanmarie Tareau had this to say to our reporter:

[Begin recording] [Tareau] Our talks centered on the conflict between Senegal and Mauritania since the April and May events and on the resulting consequences which have jeopardized the relations between these two sister countries. I noted that the president is a remarkable high-minded man who kindly recognized the usefulness of my mission. He said he was ready to help implement the proposals that I might make at the end of my mission, and also try his best to find an urgent solution to the problem—in my opinion, an urgent solution is necessary to the situation—in the interest of the two peoples who cannot continue to suffer the present situation. This is also in the interest of this part of West Africa needing peace and development through a river which, in short, should maintain a community atmosphere between these two sister countries, that is a symbol of unity, not of separation.

[Reporter] Well, you were in Senegal recently and now, you are in Mauritania. You must have visited the camps [words indistinct] (?what are your impressions)?

[Tareau] Indeed, I must say that this it what impressed me most. As far as human beings are concerned, I will say that misery has no boundaries, and we should do everything possible to eradicate it. I admit that what I saw in Mauritania impressed me a lot.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Tareau] [Words indistinct] but with what I noted to the president and his ministers as well as my Mauritanian friends who were with me during my mission here, I think that we can succeed in solving the problem. What is important is to emphasize what is essential. However, minor issues can also be discussed in case either side wants to do so, but this should not hamper efforts toward a rapid solution of the problem. [end recording]

Malian Envoy Delivers Traore Message to Taya

AB1411220789 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Summary] Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation, today received Amadou Deme, Malian minister of industry, water resources, and energy, who was sent by Malian President General Moussa Traore. The meeting was also attended by Soumare Oumar, minister of water resources and energy, and (Mohamed Ahmed Ould Aghamani), high commissioner for Senegal River Development Organization [OMVS].

Malian minister Deme says that he has just been received by the president, to whom he delivered a message from President Moussa Traore on bilateral bonds of friendship and fraternity. He notes that he also discussed issues relating to the OMVS with the head of state.

Paper Cites Accounts of Senegal Fugitives

AB0811161289 Paris AFP in French 1228 GMT 7 Nov 89

[Text] Nouakchott, 7 Nov (AFP)—Mauritania's government-owned daily, CHAAB, today began a publication of "eyewitness accounts by fugitives" who evaded a secret camp for Mauritanian convicts at Koussanar (eastern Senegal), close to the town of Tambacounda.

According to CHAAB, one of the fugitives, Mohamed Ould Said, 50 years of age, a Haratine (former black slave who had been freed, of Arab-Berber culture), said

he and his companions fell into the hands of the Senegalese security forces during the April incidents between Senegal and Mauritania.

Ould Said, who had come to sell cattle, said they were captured while crossing Senegal riding on donkeys from Banjul on their way to their country, after witnessing a gruesome scene during which five Mauritanians were decapitated.

The security forces, he continued, sent them to a camp at Koussanar where, according to him, about 50 Mauritanians were forced to work at construction sites and market-garden farms. The convicts, he disclosed, underwent physical torture and faced threats of death, and their food was limited to corn or sometimes grilled fish and salt water.

Ould Said adds that he fled together with four other Mauritanians by taking advantage of the absence of their guards. He stated that they walked for 10 days, hiding in the bushes during the day and feeding themselves from village garbage.

He stated that he parted company with his companions after he was frightened by a passing Senegalese military vehicle close to the Senegal River, and he has had no news of them since. Ould Said said he succeeded in crossing the river into his country with the assitance of a Senegalese canoeman, with whom he spoke the Pulaar dialect (language of the riverine populations on both sides of the river) and pretended he was crossing to get his cattle from Mauritania.

The incidents between Senegal and Mauritania in April caused more than 200 deaths on both sides of the border, and the two countries continue to accuse each other and fuel the tension.

Amnesty International on Arbitrary Detentions

AB1111164889 Paris AFP in French 1451 GMT 10 Nov 89

[Text] London, 10 Nov (AFP)—Amnesty International today called for an urgent action for the release of five black Mauritanians arbitrarily detained, according to the organization, by the Mauritanian security forces since October this year. Daha and Ibrahima Ba, two office employees aged 21 and 23 respectively; Ali Djiby Ba, a technician at the Mauritanian radio and television station; Mamadou Koundio, a grocer at Nouadhibou; and Ladji Traore, 53, an economist, a librarian, and a former prisoner of conscience, are among about 12 black Mauritanians arrested without charge and detained in Nouakchott prisons for questioning by the security forces, Amnesty stated.

According to unofficial sources, they are reportedly being detained because of their "peaceful opposition" to the government. Amnesty considers them to be prisoners of conscience and is calling for their release.

Several other dozens of black Mauritanians arrested in September in the southern part of the country are still being held illegally at Kaedi and Aleg, Amnesty International also recalled. The organization fears that these prisoners are being tortured by the security forces.

(In a communique reaching Dakar today, the organization also pointed out that several cases of torture had been reported in Mauritania between May and September, at the time of the Senegalese-Mauritanian crisis and the expulsion of thousands of black Mauritanians from their country.)

Morocco

Hassan, Others Receive UAE's Al Nuhayyan

LD0711220489 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 Nov 89

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Hassan II, may God grant him victory, who was accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Sidi Mohamed, the crown prince; His Royal Highness Prince Moulay Rachid; and His Royal Highness Moulay Hisham, this afternoon received in the Royal Palace in Dar Es Salam His Highness Zayid Ibn-Sultan Shaykh Al Nuhayyan, the United Arab Emirates president. [passage omitted]

Premier Laraki Receives Sudanese Delegation

LD1411210789 Rabat MAP in English 1220 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] Rabat, Nov 14, (MAP)—Following directions from King Hassan II, Moroccan Premier Azzedine Laraki conferred here Monday with a thirteen member Sudanese delegation led by General al-Tijani Adam Tahir, member of the Command Council of the National Salvation Revolution, and General Kamal Ali Mokhtar [name as received].

Tahir conveyed to Laraki a verbal message addressed to King Hassan by the president of the Command Council General Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir. He underlined on the occasion the role the Moroccan sovereign plays at the international and African levels and paid tribute to the monarch's efforts to cement Arab ranks, enhance Islamic and African solidarity.

The civil-military delegation arrived in Morocco the same day to hold talks with Moroccan officials and inform them on the contents of the recommendations elaborated by the conference on national dialogue for peace. Its visit to Morocco is part of a tour that led it to Libya and Tunisia and which also includes Mauritania and Algeria.

Other Sudanese delegations are touring Arab countries in similar missions.

Delegation Departs After Talks

LD1511134989 Rabat MAP in English 1232 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] Rabat, Nov 15, (MAP)—The Sudanese delegation, led by Gen al-Tijani Adam Tahir, left here Tuesday at the end of a 24 hour visit to Morocco during which it informed Moroccan officials on the recommendations of the Sudanese national dialogue for peace aiming at putting an end to the south Sudan war.

In a departure statement, Tahir expressed satisfaction at the understanding shown by Moroccan officials concerning the Sudanese moves adding that Sudanese authorities will keep on informing Moroccan officials on the developments of the affair.

The delegation in a tour to Maghreban Arab countries has arrived in Mauritania and already visited Libya and Tunisia. The tour also includes Algeria. Similar delegations are touring other Arab countries to inform them on the dialogue's results.

The delegation had met Moroccan Premier Azeddine Laraki and held a working session with parliamentary groups' heads on Moroccan-Sudanese relations.

Ex-Prisoners Appeal to Pope, European Heads

LD1511221789 Paris International Service in French 1952 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] Note that 200 Moroccan prisoners released in June by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Saquia El Hamra and Rio de Oro [Polisario] are appealing to Pope Jean Paul II and to the European heads of state to help them join their relatives. This was affirmed by a communique published today by the Polisario Front. We recall that Morocco refused to assist these prisoners.

Basri Comments on Polisario Aggressions, UMA

LD1311154189 Rabat MAP in English 1250 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Rabat, Nov 13 (MAP)—Moroccan Minister of the Interior and Informaion Driss Basri explained the latest aggressions perpetrated by the "Polisario" against the Moroccan Saharan provinces by the context wherein they took place and by the assailants' apprehension about the outcome of the referendum.

During a meeting last Friday with the members of the Moroccan media trade union (SNEP), Basri pointed out that the aggressions were launched at the very moment the UN 4th commission was meeting reaffirming that Morocco is still bound by the commitment, made on many occasions by King Hassan II, as to the organization of a referendum under the aegis of the UN with a view to reaching an international and lasting settlement to the Sahara problem.

Morocco's faith in its unity and fairness of its cause is gaining growing support and understanding as testified by the meetings of the 4th UN commission which reflect the international community's awareness of the fact that the referendum is the only possible solution and that the US secretary general's efforts must be backed, Basri said.

The referendum that King Hassan II proposed during the OAU Nairobi summit is an established principle whose procedure was later on set by the UN. Now, facts and events show that the mercenaries are apprehensive about the referendum that will put an end to their myth, Basri said adding that they attempt by all means to hamper the normal process by raising obstacles.

Underlining that the mercenaries alone bear the responsibility of the situation, Basri tackled the tragic situation of the Moroccan citizens sequestrated in the camps near Tindouf. "Their tragic situation...and the cruelty they are subjected to testify to the violence of means used by the mercenaries against the sequestrated persons, especially following the massive demonstrations they staged to proclaim their Moroccan citizenship and their desire to come back home," Basri said.

The mercenaries, he added, are affected by deep divisions and tribal strifes, a fact that led to the large-scale campaign of arrests and kidnappings in the camps. Those who succeeded to come back home, and whose number is daily increasing, confirm the hard living conditions in the camps, particularly for the 20,000 natives of the Moroccan Sahara who are seeking to reintegrate the motherland.

As to the edification of the Arab Maghreb, Basri said this edification is a historical necessity, pointing out that the five states of the region and their people aspire to unity and to economic and social development.

All manoeuvres meant to harm this noble objective, the Arab Maghreb Union, are doomed to failure and cannot at all affect Morocco's faith in this historical work, edified by a clear treaty that must be respected in form and essence in order to consolidate understanding, exchanges and cooperation, the Moroccan minister said.

To a question on the existence of foreign milieux which attempt to foil the Arab Maghreb Union (UMA) by pushing the mercenaries to launch aggression or aggravate the conflict between Senegal and Mauritania, the latter being also members of the UMA, Basri said any unifying dynamic raises apprehensions and harms the interests of some. This is quite natural, Basri said, but the five leaders of the UMA and their people are well-known for their determination and strong will to foil all plots.

Morocco's history testifies that the Kingdom has never yielded to pressures or bargain meant to harm its sovereignty, its unity, or its dignity. Morocco will cary on efforts and sacrifices, whatever their cost, to defend its territory and sovereignty, being convinced of right, legality, and legitimacy, Basri said.

King Congratulates Army in Green March Speech

LD0711133589 Rabat MAP in English 1205 GMT 7 Nov 89

[Text] Rabat, Nov 7 (MAP)—King Hassan II paid tribute Monday evening to the populations of the Sahara and addressed "warm congratulations" to the Moroccan Army for "its discipline, its perfect mastery of the ground and its determination."

In a speech he delivered on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the Green March that enabled Morocco to peacefully recover its southern Saharan provinces that were under Spanish rule, the sovereign expressed "consideration and esteem" to the inhabitants of the Sahara "who have given, since 1975, evidence to their attachment to their Moroccan citizenship and to their homeland and who have efficiently backed our army."

Underlining the huge social-economic achievements in the Sahara (schools, ports, airports, hospitals), the sovereign pointed out that Morocco has given the proof when it recovered its Sahara that it did not settle there to take but to give so that all Moroccans, from Tangiers to Lagouira, be equal and enjoy the same advantages.

The sovereign then paid tribute to the Saharan populations who backed the Moroccan Army and provided it with the appropriate climate to fulfill its mission in the best possible way. "Their unshakable faith and attachment to their Moroccanity, their wise and steady stand enabled us to reach the first objective, the equipment of the Sahara and the social and economic promotion of its inhabitants, and to form a young army."

Pointing out that the Sahara war was "imposed" on Morocco, King Hassan II said that this war enabled the Kingdom to have a well-trained army capable "to defend its acquisitions, its independence and its sovereignty."

This army, the sovereign went on, "is ready to defend the interests of Arabs and Africans if asked to in a legitimate context or in the context of our common struggle."

Political Bureau Issues Statement

LD0711133989 Rabat MAP in English 1235 GMT 7 Nov 89

[Text] Rabat, Nov 7 (MAP)—The celebration of the anniversary of the Green March is the celebration "of the renewed determination and clear and aware vision oriented towards the future," stated the Political Bureau of the Socialist Union of Popular Forces (USFP).

In a declaration published Monday by the USFP daily in Arabic "AL-ITTIHAD AL-ICHTIRAKI" on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the Green March, the Political Bureau pointed out that the celebration of this event means that the Moroccan people are still ready to make further sacrifices for the years to come.

To take up the challenges thrown at it, "our country must mainly rely on itself, mobilize its potentialities and arouse the enthusiasm of masses," facts that require a new policy, the declaration said.

The Istiqlal Party on its part underlined that the celebration of the Green March anniversary constitute an asset enabling the Kingdom to carry on struggle to recover spoliated parts of its territory.

In a declaration published by its daily "AL-ALAM", the Istiqlal Party renewed on the occasion the call to tackle with Spanish authorities "in a serious way" the dossier of the Moroccan northern cities and islands still under Spanish rule.

The Istiqlal Party also called on the international community and humanitary organizations to endeavour for the liberation of "our brothers sequestrated in the Tindouf Camps" and called on the sequestrated persons to revolt against those detaining them to return to the motherland and enjoy freedom in their unified nation.

Board Members Discuss MAP's Activities

LD1111152189 Rabat MAP in English 1241 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Text] Rabat, Nov 11 (MAP)—Moroccan Premier Azzedine Laraki presided here Thursday [9 November] at the administrative board of the Moroccan news agency "MAGHREB ARABE PRESS" (MAP) in the presence of Minister of the Interior and Information Driss Basri, Minister of Finance Mohamed Berrada, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Mohamed Laensar, Minister of National Education Taieb Shkili and other members of the board.

At the beginning of the meeting, MAP Director General Abdeljalil Fenjiro reported on the agency's activities since the latest meeting of the board in May 1988 at the internal and external levels.

At the level of the agency's external relations, Fenjiro recalled the cooperation agreements signed with several foreign news agencies, the latest being the one concluded last October with the Algerian news agency "APS", prospects of new accords and the holding at MAP head office here of the first meeting of directors of Maghreban news agencies. Fenjiro pointed out that this Maghreban meeting was crowned with positive results, namely the creation of a Maghreban pool that highlights political, economic, social and cultural events in the five Maghreban countries.

Regarding the agency's plan of action, Fenjiro said the agency is foreseeing for the three coming years, the opening of new bureaus inside Morocco as well as in America, Africa, and Asia. It will also increase the number of journalists and acquire new equipment to complete the computerization operation.

After Fenjiro's report, Laraki hailed the efforts made by MAP pointing out that the tribute paid to it by international organizations such as the UNESCO testifies to its credibility which stems from the fact that the agency

does not represent any party but disseminates balanced, diversified, and credible news.

Berrada on his part expressed encouragements to MAP's plan to diversify its own resources and pledged his department's backing to MAP's expansion plans at the internal and external levels as well as to the consolidation of its human and material means.

The board gave agreement for the adjustment of the journalists' salaries and called for the strengthening of the agency's own resources through new subscriptions and new services.

Driss Basri on his part expressed appreciation for the growing role of MAP, for its efficiency and for the noteworthy services it renders. Basri paid tribute to the dynamism and self-denial of MAP director general and the journalistic staff, hailing their ceaseless efforts to ensure the agency's promotion and raise it to the rank of international agencies.

The minister of the interior and information also dealt with means of promoting the profitability of MAP services to ensure to it a greater autonomy on the financial level and more importance on the national, regional, and international levels.

Director of L'OPINION Given Royal Pardon

LD1311150389 Rabat MAP in English 1205 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Rabat, Nov 13 (MAP)—King Hassan II Sunday granted free pardon to director of the Moroccan daily "L'OPINION" Mohamed Idrissi Kaitouni sentenced last Thursday to a two-year imprisonment for publishing false news likely to disturb the public order.

The sovereign has favourably responded to the intercession of the Idrisside Chorfa [sect of noblemen] who had pleaded for the royal free pardon.

Delegates of the Idrisside Chorfa's confraternity had gathered in the Mohammed V mausoleum Sunday and brought a petition before the sovereign beseeching his pardon.

Sudan

Al-Bashir: Completed Yemen Visit 'Successful'

EA1411221989 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Excerpts] Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, chairman of the National Salvation Revolution Command Council, and his delegation arrived at Khartoum Airport at 1930 [1730 GMT] this evening from Aden after a visit to the Yemen Arab Republic and Democratic Yemen.

After his arrival, Lt Gen 'Umar stressed in a press statement that the visit was successful by any standards and said: During the visit we discussed bilateral relations in all areas and ways of developing them. He said: The relations between the Sudan and the two Yemens will witness developments in the coming days. His excellency said that views coincided completely in the two parts of the Yemens. Lt Gen 'Umar went on to say: We signed an agreement with the Democratic Republic of Yemen to establish a joint ministerial committee to review the implementation of the previous agreements between the two countries.

They also discussed local, regional, and international issues. He said: During the visit, we met with the two Sudanese communities in the two Yemens, and we explained to them the development of events in the country. We found in them complete understanding of the situation in the country.

Asked about the danger of the Israeli presence in Ethiopia, Lt Gen 'Umar said: The presence of Israel inside Ethiopia represents a threat to the neighboring Arab and African states. [passage omitted]

Lt Gen 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir stressed during a press conference just before he left Aden today that he had requested that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, in the his capacity as OAU chairman, persevere in efforts to convince the other parties involved in the southern problem that it will have to be resolved through peaceful means. His excellency said the rebel movement was receiving arms and support from Israel. He called on the Arab states to support Sudan.

Army: Rumbek Attack Repulsed, 600 Rebels Dead

EA1411202089 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Excerpt] The General Command issued the following statement today:

[Passage omitted] Following the attack made by the outlaws on the town of Rumbek [in Al Buhayrat region] on 8 November 1989, and during which our forces inflicted heavy loss of life and materiel on the outlaw gangs, the outlaws made a second desperate attempt on 11 November, when they bombarded the positions of our staunch forces. Our forces resisted with unparalleled heroism and amazing military skill, turning back the iniquitous aggression and inflicting heavy losses on the outlaws. The outlaws lost 600, including Major Garang Bayk, second-in-command of the outlaws; Captain outlaw Adok Riak: first-Lieutenant outlaw (Black Majak).

Our forces captured the following armaments: 380 Kalashnikov ammunition; 10 cases of (Viktorov) ammunition; 2,500 rounds of Gronov ammunition: 2 anti-tank shells; 12 rounds of RPG; and 12 [word indistinct].

Two of the outlaws surrendered with all their arms to our forces following the commencement of the aggresion, while a third outlaw was captured. Our forces lost 12 martyrs.

The commander of Rumbek garrison states that the morale of our forces is very high, and that the members of the garrison have sworn not to relax, hold back, or tire in repulsing the outlaws, and letting their trenches, if necessary, become their graves.

God is great. Victory is ours. Heaven and eternal life for our martyrs who gave up their lives for the homeland with their pure blood! Defeat, disgrace and destruction to the enemies of God and the homeland!

Abu-Salih Invites Garang To Talk 'Anywhere'

JN1111170489 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 9 Nov 89 p 9

[By Hurriyah Ahmad Husayn]

[Text] Brigadier General Faysal 'Ali Abu-Salih, member of the Sudanese Revolution Command Council [RCC] and interior minister of Sudan, has invited John Garang, head of the Sudanese rebel movement, to a dialogue in Sudan or anywhere in the world for the sake of peace.

This invitation came during a press conference held by the visiting Sudanese delegation at the Press Association in Cairo. The conference was to explain the recommendations of the committee conducting a national dialogue on the issues of peace.

Brig Gen Abu-Salih said the number of Sudanese citizens who died in the war number 300,000, and that 3 million citizens had emigrated from the south to the north, an indication of the unity of the Sudanese because the refugees did not go abroad.

The Sudanese minister explained that President Husni Mubarak had commended the outcome of the national dialogue conference, which, he said, is not a substitute for the projected constitutional congress. The president, Brig Gen Abu-Salih continued, described the outcome of the dialogue conference as an excellent, genuine formula that cannot be rejected by anyone reviewing it, even Garang himself.

Brig Gen Faysal Abu-Salih stated the decision to arm the Popular Defense Forces is not targeted at southern Sudan, but is for the defense of the entire country.

Brig Gen Abu-Salih noted that one of the recommendations the national dialogue committee submitted was to work toward developing frameworks befitting the country and safeguarding democratic values. He said that to implement this recommendation, the federal organs—whose organizational structure will be amended, including that of the Armed Forces—will take part in the government.

The Sudanese interior minister denied any Sudanese connection with Falashas emigration from Ethiopia and said an agreement in this regard recently had been reached between Ethiopia and Israel, which have resumed their diplomatic ties.

Al-Bashir Creates New Youth, Sports Ministry

EA1111181189 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Excerpts] Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, the National Salvation Revolution Command Council [NSRCC] chairman, has issued a decree setting up a Ministry of Youth and Sports. [passage omitted]

Lt Gen 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir also has issued a decree appointing Brigadier Ibrahim Nayil Adam, NSRCC member, as minister of youth and sports. [passage omitted]

Yukwan Briefs Vatican Envoy on Peace Efforts

EA1211200589 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 2145 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Text] Brigadier Pio Yukwan, member of the Revolution Command Council and general supervisor of the southern council, today [11 November] reviewed during a meeting with the Vatican's ambassador in Khartoum peace efforts made by the National Salvation Revolution.

Brig Pio Yukwan explained to the Vatican's ambassador the results achieved by the national dialogue conference, which recently was held in Khartoum. The Vatican's ambassador praised the revolution's efforts in this respect.

Delegation Tour To Include Europe, United States

EA1311193489 Khartoum SUNA in English 1036 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Khartoum—The rapporteur of the national dialogue conference on peace, Col Hasan Muhammad Dahawi, said that the second phase of the external contacts of the conference's steering committee will cover the United States, Canada, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, the Soviet Union, China, Japan, Yugoslavia, the Netherlands and Scandinavian countries.

Speaking to Sudan on Sunday, Col Dahawi added that the visits aim at conveying Sudan viewpoints to the head of states of the said countries, saying that a third phase of the external contacts would be announced shortly.

He noted that following the endorsement of the recommendations and decisions of the conference by the Revolution Command Council and the council of ministers, the steering committee of the conference had decided to contact the external world to explain the outcomes of the conference for solving Sudan's problems.

Meanwhile, the delegation of national dialogue conference on peace which toured Darfur Region, yesterday

submitted its report to the conference rapporteur. The report outlined that the delegation had (?held a successful) mass rally, in which the delegation members had conveyed to Darfur citizens the outcomes of the national dialogue conference.

U.S. AID Official Pledges Continued Assistance

EA1411115089 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Colonel Martin Malwal Arp, member of the National Salvation Revolution Command Council and political supervisor of the Bahr al-Ghazal Region, at his office in the People's Hall today discussed with the USAID representative assistance provided by the organization to Bahr al-Ghazal. He also discussed the possibility of that help being extended to include transportation of petroleum products to the power station at Wau, which has been at a standstill since 1983.

Also discussed with the USAID representative was the possibility of USAID buying sorghum and providing it in the national capital at the legal price for refugees from Bahr al-Ghazal Region.

The AID representative promised that assistance would continue to be provided, as well as all possible services for the refugees in the country.

Minister Cites Rebel Operations, Air Raid

EA1211164089 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 12 Nov 89

[Excerpt] Mr 'Ali Shummu, culture and information minister, has stated the relief that arrives by planes from Kenya has stopped due to operations carried out by rebel forces.

An unidentified aircraft also dropped some bombs.

He said these developments call for an investigation so flights can resume. [passage omitted]

SPLA Radio Reports Daily Air Raids

EA1611152489 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 16 Nov 89

[Excerpts] Here is some news just in: The official spokesman of the SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] has confirmed to Radio SPLA that the jets that bombed Moyo inside Uganda are the same planes that recently have been bombing SPLA-held towns. They had bombed Kajo Kaji [in Sudan] twice on different days before they bombed Uganda yesterday. The spokesman said the junta has timed their military offensive to coincide with the diplomatic offensive, adding that six towns - Yirol, Waat, (?Adong), Akot, Kajo Kaji and Rumbek in the south have been bombed during the last 2 weeks, while in the north, SPLA positions in Blue Nile and Kurdufan are being bombed every day by air and multiple-rocket artillery. Yet the junta, without a shudder of shame, tells the world that these are not their planes and that they do not know who is doing the bombing.

The spokesman said the movement has definite information that the jet fighters that have been bombing SPLA positions belong to the Sudanese Air Force [SAF] and to one foreign country that has been operating with the SAF for the last 3 weeks. A second foreign country has contributed pilots, but not planes. [passage omitted]

The spokesman denied that the SPLA attacked Rumbek. It was the junta that tried to advance on Yirol. Everyone has heard of the bombing of Yirol. This was the beginning of the fighting. The junta's infantry advanced, while the air force and artillery provided fire cover and support. The junta's advance was intercepted and halted about 15 km from Rumbek on the road to Yirol. Fighting lasted 2 days, and the junta's advance was beaten back into Rumbek, where fighting continues until today.

The SPLA, after beating back the junta's advance, occupied most of Rumbek, including the police, prisons and province headquarters. The junta's forces are now holed up only in two places—at the commissioner's house and Rumbek Senior Secondary School, and they will be dislodged in the next few days. Rescue is out of the question. Either from Wau or Rumbek [as heard], no rescue force can reach Rumbek. Rescue by air also is impossible, because the SPLA occupies the rest of Rumbek.

The junta yesterday attempted to parachute supplies to its miserable soldiers at the commissioner's house and Rumbek senior [school], but the gallant forces of (Konanok) took all six parachutes after fierce fighting over them. The junta will pay for its foolish attempt to advance on Yirol and for bombing it. The junta's remaining remnants in Rumbek will be destroyed.

Asked about Khartoum's claims that it has killed 600 SPLA soldiers and captured 400 AKM rifles, the spokesman denied this and said it was a very clumsy way to raise troop morale in Rumbek and the southern Blue Nile, as well as the army in general. Khartoum's claim is a complete lie, like the rest of its lies, such as that they are investigating who bombed Yirol, when it was they who did it. [passage omitted].

Official Denounces BBC Reports on Fighting

EA1411103489 Omdurman Domestic Service in English 1945 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Member of the RCC [National Salvation Revolution Command Council] Colonel Martin Malwal met today at the People's Palace H.E. the UK charge d'affaires to Sudan.

Col Martin refuted the allegations of Garang's movement that the government had resumed war, assuring that the government was on the defensive side. He added that the government opts for peace to solve the problems in the country.

Col Martin said that the rebels resumed fighting with the aim of involving the government into war, so as to expose to the world that the government (?started) the war as it had done with the past governments.

He denounced the BBC position on reporting about and treating the government on equal footing with the rebels. He requested the British charge d'affaires and his government to participate in bringing peace to the Sudan, and reflect to the world the government's efforts to achieve in the whole country. [sentence as heard]

Tunisia

Ben Ali Interviewed on Upcoming U.S. Visit

LD0911205989 Kuwait KUNA in English 1955 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Text] Washington, Nov 9 (KUNA)—The prospects for Middle East peace and the problem of Third World debt are among the issues that President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali of Tunisia intends to discuss in his meeting this month with President Bush.

In an interview to be published in the forthcoming issue of "AMERICAN-ARAB AFFAIRS," the Tunisian president, scheduled to meet with President Bush Nov. 14 in Washington, said he expects his talks "to give a new momentum to Tunisian-American relations."

Ben Ali, who will meet with Bush for the first time since his accession to the presidency in November 1987, added that he will review with Bush the Mideast peace process and the problem of Third World debt.

He comes to Washington following a visit to the United Nations, where he is to address the 44th General Assembly and meet U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on November 13, 1989.

Ben Ali, whose country hosts the ongoing dialogue between the United States and the PLO, emphasized the "commitment of the Arab countries and the Palestinians to a negotiated, just and durable settlement of the Middle East conflict" and called upon such countries "to devote whatever efforts are necessary to bring the Israelis to reciprocate the goodwill of the Arabs."

Touching upon the debt issue, President Ben Ali called for more attention to the fate of middle-income countries like Tunisia, which are burdened by an essentially official debt.

"Continuous indifference to the fate of Middle-income countries," he said, "is tantamount to penalizing these countries for the enormous efforts they have deployed in order to meet their commitments and repay their loans on time." The Tunisian leader expressed his support for "any initiative aimed at bringing debtors and creditors together," adding that "any final settlement plan must be global, leaving nobody out."

Noting the change in the international political climate, Ben Ali called for a new type of "contract" between nations. "We must all intensify our efforts and strengthen our solidarity as we work for a better world and commit ourselves to a real contract for peace and progress within the framework of the United Nations," he said.

Regarding the relations among the five nations of the North African region, President Ben Ali said that the creation of "the Arab Maghreb Union marked a turning point in the destiny of our peoples." He stressed, however, that the five countries have "decided to adopt a pragmatic and realistic approach" which promotes complementarity and cooperation as the basis for integration.

"We prefer modest but sure progress to dramatic but uncertain steps," said the Tunisian head of state, who expressed his hope that "relations between the United States and all the countries of the Maghreb will gain a new momentum. The Arab Maghreb," he said, "is a new factor through which these new relations should be perceived."

The Arab Maghreb Union was formed last February in Marrakech by leaders of Morocco, Algeria, Mauritania, Tunisia and Libya.

President Ben Ali Leaves Tunis for New York

NC1111073889 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Text] President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali left Tunis at 0745 today for New York where he will address the UN General Assembly on Monday. He will then meet with U.S. President George Bush in Washington on Tuesday.

Ben Ali Addresses UN General Assembly 13 Nov

LD1311192389 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Excerpts] From the highest rostrum of the United Nations, President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali has appealed to the international community to sign an accord on peace and progress within the framework of the international organization based on peace, justice, and the consolidation of cooperation in accordance with a new perception and noble principles that will open up promising prospects for humanity.

The head of state emphasized the great changes currently being witnessed by the world, which will give international affairs new prominence and strengthen the international concord which has begun to dominate the international community and which will provide the right climate to contain regional conflicts. [passage omitted]

In the course of reviewing current issues, President Zine el Abidine Ben Ali expressed Tunisia's great satisfaction with the progress of the South African people's issue toward a settlement with the declaration of Namibian

independence in the near future. Meanwhile, he stressed our country's pain and concern over the repression and oppression to which the Palestinian people are subjected in their struggle against the forces of tyranny and occupation which persist in their intransigent rejection. The head of state condemned the minority regime in South Africa for pursuing the hated apartheid policy, despite some signs which we hope will truly become a new basis for the establishment of a democratic regime. [passage omitted]

EEC Delegates Hold News Conference, Depart

LD1111190689 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Text] The visit paid by the European troika delegation, which consisted of the foreign ministers of Spain, Ireland, and France, ended this evening. Its objective was to get acquainted with the latest developments pertaining to the Palestinian problem and the scope for the Arab-European dialogue. Our correspondent Abdelmajid Mraiehi reports:

[Mraiehi] Before the European delegation had left Tunisia, the French foreign minister and leader of the delegation, Roland Dumas, held a press conference at which he said that the visit was aimed at getting acquainted with the latest political developments pertaining to the Palestinian problem and discussing the scope for the Arab-European dialogue. The visit is an extension to the mission carried out by a Spanish delegation a year ago, when Spain was heading the EEC. That visit was conducted to evaluate the results of the efforts concerning the Palestinian-Israeli conflict.

On the delegation's contact with Palestinian president Yasir 'Arafat and the Arab League secretary general, Roland Dumas said that the conversation with the Palestinian president focussed on the international peace conference and the plan for elections in the occupied territories. As to the meeting with Chedli Klibi, it also dealt with the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Arab-European dialogue.

Views were also exchanged on the situation in Lebanon.

At the end of this press conference, the European troika delegation expressed the hope that the Arab-European dialogue would be encouraged at all levels.

Prime Minister Hamed Karoui received at noon today at the government palace in the Kasbah members of the European troika delegation following their arrival in Tunisia. Following the meeting, Roland Dumas said that the European delegation discussed with the prime minister issues related to his mission, which is related to the peace process in the Middle East. He said that the opportunity is there to discuss relations with Tunisia and the EEC, the scope for the Arab Maghreb Union, and future relations between this Maghreban bloc and the EEC. He added that the conversation also dealt with the activation of the Arab-European dialogue following the initiative of French President Mitterrand in calling for a meeting between the two sides. He explained that a meeting would be held by ministers of the 12 European countries and Arab League members before the end of December.

The EEC trioka delegation arrived this morning in Tunisia to get acquainted with the latest developments of the Palestinian problem and to discuss the scope for the Arab-European dialogue.

Libya's Al-Humaydi Concludes Visit to Tunis

Honored at Luncheon by Ben Ali

LD0911155189 Tripoli JANA in English 1421 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Text] Tunis, al-Harth [November] 9, JAMAHIRIYA NEWS AGENCY—President Ben Ali of sisterly Tunisia gave yesterday a luncheon banquet in honour of Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi.

Present at this banquet were the Tunisian Premier Karoui, Mr. Neffati, minister of interior, Mr. Escheikh, minister of foreign affairs and Mr. Mohamed al-Jiri, the secretary of the presidency.

Confers With Ben Ali

LD0911160489 Tripoli JANA in English 1422 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Text] Tunis, al-Harth [November] JAMAHIRIYA NEWS AGENCY—President Ben Ali of sisterly Tunisia received yesterday afternoon in his Carthage Palace for the second time Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi.

He conveyed to Major al-Humaydi his greetings to the leader of the revolution for the participation of the Libyan Arab people with its brotherly Tunisians in the festivities marking the 2nd anniversary of the 7th November change.

During this meeting, Mr. Ben Ali stressed to Major al-Humaydi his keen desire to promote the bilateral relations pointing out the unionist steps taken during the continuing meetings with the leader of the revolution and following up the work of the unionist action committees, apart from the fruitful results achieved ever since the historic 7th November change.

Also, during this meeting, an emphasis was placed on backing up the process of the bilateral relations in a manner realizing the aspirations of the one Arab people materializing the unionist objectives.

The two sides also discussed and took stock in a number of pan-Arab and international matters of common interest, apart from exchanging viewpoints on them.

Following this meeting, Major al-Humaydi, commenting to media organs in Tunisia, reiterated the congratulations of the leader of the revolution to President Ben Ali and the Tunisian people on this change expressing his

pleasure over the great advancement in the bilateral relations and the keen desire on the part of President Ben Ali and Tunisian people to promote these relations to bring it up to the level of the unionist and strategic status.

He has reconfirmed that these relations are excellent based on trust and hope in the future the aim to serve the one Arab people thanks to the efforts made by the leader of the revolution and President Ben Ali as their meeting laid down the cornerstone of the strategic relations among the one Arab people. [sentence as received]

Major al-Humaydi pointed to the festivities of the Libyan Arab people for the last two days on this anniversary stressing that the celebrated occasion is one for all the Arab people in the Arab Maghreb Union stressing the strength of the cohesion of destiny between the great al-Fatih revolution and 7th November.

Departs 9 Nov

LD0911161189 Tripoli JANA in English 1428 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Text] Tripoli, al-Harth [November] 9, JAMAHIRIYA NEWS AGENCY—Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi concluded his visit to sisterly Tunisia yesterday during which he joined the Tunisian people in their festivities marking the 2nd anniversary of the 7th November change.

An official seeing off was conducted to him spearheaded by the minister of interior and a number of senior officials and from the members of the delegation of Great al-Jamahiriya in Tunisia.

Major al-Humaydi held during this visit a number of meetings with the Tunisian premier, the minister of foreign affairs and the minister of interior focussing on exploring ways for further cooperation apart from stressing the importance of bringing forth the potentials of the two countries to serve the masses and consolidate the fruitful brotherly relations among the one Arab people stemming from the fraternal ties of neighbourhood necessitating continuing endeavours to realize the unionist aspirations.

Karoui Receives Sudanese Envoy, Message

LD1211011589 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Text] The prime minister, Hamed Karoui, this evening received at the Government Palace in Casba a delegation representing the Sudanese National Dialogue Congress led by Brigadier al-Tijani Adam al-Tahir, member of the National Salvation Revolutionary Command Council [NSRCC].

The delegation is visiting Tunisia within the context of a tour of the Arab Maghreb. The purpose of the tour is to inform leaders about the recent efforts in Khartoum to achieve peace in southern Sudan after 24 years of civil war in accordance with the recommendations of the National Dialogue Congress.

Brigadier al-Tijani Adam al-Tahir said that he handed Hamed Karoui a document about the proceedings of the Sudanese National Dialogue Congress, which took place after the national salvation revolution. He pointed out that this Congress, which included a number of Sudanese citizens who are distinguished by their sincerity, patriotism, and their ability to handle problems, took place as a result of recommendations which were accepted by the Sudanese people, the NSRCC, and the Cabinet, and which have become a working plan whose implementation has already begun.

Delivers Message to Ben Ali

EA1311091489 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 12 Nov 89

[Text] Tunis, 12 Nov (SUNA)—Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali has received a message from Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, the National Salvation Revolution Command Council [NSRCC] chairman, concerning the outcome of the national dialogue conference on peace issues. The conference was held in Khartoum between 9 September and 2 October.

Recently a joint session of the NSRCC and the Council of Ministers approved the resolutions and recommendations of the conference.

The message was delivered by Brigadier al-Tijani Adam al-Tahir, member of the NSRCC, who arrived in Tunis yesterday [11 November] afternoon as part of his tour of the countries of the Arab Maghreb. The tour is designed to explain the resolutions and recommendations of the national dialogue conference to the leaders of the Maghreb countries.

During his visit to Tunis, the NSRCC member will also meet Mr Hamed Karoui, the prime minister of Tunisia; Yasir 'Arafat, the Palestinian chairman; and Mr Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League.

Foreign Ministry Statement on GDR Developments

LD1211013389 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Text] Concerning the situation in East Germany, an authorized source at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has stated the following:

Tunisia is following with utmost care the important developments being witnessed by the city of Berlin which sincerely translate the people's desire for freedom and democracy.

The courageous decisions taken by the new leadership in the German Democratic Republic have given greater hope and optimism regarding the consolidation of the climate of

reconciliation and detente in Europe and the entire world. Tunisia, as of 7 November, expresses its optimism with this positive course that adopts the principles of freedom and democracy and takes into consideration the aspirations of peoples and nations for dignity, progress, and prosperity. It is also optimistic that the consolidation of this climate will be sufficient for the peoples of the developed world to set up a humanitarian society in which solidarity and cooperation in the service of security and peace prevail.

Saddam Husayn Addresses Egyptian Workers

JN1511133089 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1135 GMT 15 Nov 89

["Full recording" of President Saddam Husayn's address to Egyptian workers in Iraq—in Baghdad on 14 November]

[Text] Welcome. Over the past 2 weeks I have been reading articles published by various newspapers in the Arab Republic of Egypt. I noticed that some of these are papers which I know write things we cannot take seriously. These papers are known in Egypt, they are known to the people and to the officials. However, I noticed that some newspapers carried commentaries—and from the type of newspaper one respects—fraternal commentaries. However, they gave the impression that the brother Egyptian workers have problems in Iraq. I said that I should meet with the sons of Egypt directly. This idea only occurred to me this morning. Therefore, we are sorry if some of you were summoned quickly. At noon today, I told the secretary to see some of our Egyptian brothers in order to ask them directly and to become directly acquainted with their problems. What annoyed me was the talk that the Iraqis are not pleased with the sons of Egypt. I said that some newspapers are known, whether they are in Egypt, in Iraq, or elsewhere, not to have the same level or ability to influence others. However, for us it is a big issue to say that the Iraqis are not pleased with the Egyptians, especially since they are one people. These are our principles. We consider the Egyptian, the Libyan, the Syrian, the Saudi, the Kuwaiti, and the Iraqi as the sons of the one nation and people.

Of course, the sons of Egypt hold this position, plus it should be underlined, to strengthen it and give it a special place for reasons that I have spoken about several times with my comrades in the leadership and our Iraqi people, who are also your people. Every time there is talk about the sons of Egypt I say that the sons of Egypt have a special place in my heart. They also have a special place with the leadership. They are also supposed to have this special place with the Iraqis. This is because in 1959, when Saddam Husayn hit 'Abd-al-Karim Qasim, who was Iraq's dictator, he [Saddam] went to Syria to escape pursuit. He stayed 3 months in Syria, after which the Egyptian authorities deemed it necessary to move us to the region of Egypt, because it was the United Arab Republic at the time of the late [Jamal] 'Abd-al-Nasir, the leader of all the Arabs. Egypt embraced us for 3 years. We were sentenced to death. Of course, the territory of Arabism is one. When the Egyptian is being pursued under any circumstances in Egypt he seeks refuge in Baghdad, and the same applies when the Iraqi seeks refuge in Syria or Egypt. However, these 3 years constituted an extraordinary opportunity for me to examine in detail the characteristics of the sons of Egypt and to thoroughly study their great positive characteristics. So, this opportunity was an occasion to become acquainted with Arabism from a country other than Iraq and to discern, in addition to the principled faith I had, that the Arab nation will have a bright future.

These factors have led to special personal ties between the Arabs in Egypt and me—to a special feeling and to a special behavior. When I hear from a lesser newspaper that there is a sense of enmity among the Iraqis against the Egyptian workers in Iraq, I take this report seriously. Therefore, I must hear this from the sons of Egypt themselves. All people have negative traits and behaviors. But our people in Iraq listen to us, and we influence them, God be praised, when they listen to our views. When such a behavior becomes unprecedented—and it becomes unprecedented only when the Egyptian citizen in Iraq goes to a shop, and the shopkeeper shows unfriendliness; when he goes to the factory, and he is met with unfriendliness; and when he goes to the police station, and he is met with unfriendliness—we can say that such a precedent is bad and conflicts with the pan-Arab principles in which we believe. I would like you to agree with me that such a situation exists. This phenomenon is a deviation that should be corrected in every way. But if it is a matter of bad manners here and there, we can say that such conduct may occur in any place. It may occur because of ignorance. When someone harasses Egyptian citizens on purpose, he shows hatred not only for Egypt, but also for Saddam Husayn, for Arabism, and for the genuine Arab homeland, even if he is an Iraqi citizen. We want to know if conduct such as this exists. You will tell the truth. We are talking to one another like one family.

A newspaper—and it may be the same paper because I do not usually memorize the names of newspapers—says that its owner took pains to go to the airport—and we do not know if he really went to the airport—and reported that in a week he had seen seven coffins of Egyptian citizens being transported through Cairo airport. He wondered why such a large number of Egyptians had died. He said that it was unusual. It seems that no other newspaper in Egypt had told him—they might not have had the same notion that is striking me now—how may Iraqis die in Baghdad every day. Death is in God's hand because man is like a plant. We are God's plants, and when the plant becomes dry, it dies. When the plant dries up, it will die. When man's life ends, he dies. In the same paper, he says there are approximately 2 million Egyptians. We do not care about the number of Egyptians—whether they are 2, 3, 4, 10, 5, 1, or ½ million. They are in their country. Baghdad is their Baghdad just as Basra is their Basra. Iraqi cities are all like Egyptian cities. When I go to Cairo, I feel as if I were home in Baghdad. When my brothers go to Alexandria, they feel as if they are home in an Iraqi city.

But if they [the Egyptians] number 2 million people, we have to ask about the number of Iraqis [sentence incomplete as heard]. Of course, the majority of Egyptians residing in Iraq are of working age. That is, most of them are 18 years old or older. It is likely then, that one of them will be killed in a road accident. So, people would say that this man was killed in a road accident, that the

other was the victim of another fatal accident, and that another died without the reasons being known. In Iraq, in Baghdad, if we looked at police reports over 1 month, for example, we would find that one of them died in a fight. This is natural and normal. It is normal to find people in a population of 2 million, 1 million, 1 and ½ million, or ½ million dying in road accidents. Such accidents are expected to affect Egyptians wo king in Baghdad just as they would affect Iraqi residents of Baghdad.

If we asked the police, they would tell us, for example, that 1, 2, or 10 Iraqi residents of Baghdad died in road accidents. I am not sure of the specific number of Baghdad residents who die in road accidents. However, I know that there are many road accidents in Iraq. The reason is that at one time, when our financial standing was better than it is now, military personnel working in the Army, whether as officers or enlisted personnel, used to buy vehicles at reduced prices from car agencies. When the soldier working at his unit at the front was informed that his turn for receiving a car had come, he would go home to receive the car allocated to him. Some of these soldiers did not know how to drive. Others hastily took driving lessons in order to receive their cars. Hence, road accidents have increased in Iraq over the past 10 years.

I say therefore, that it is to be expected that an Egyptian or an Arab will be killed in a road accident in Basra, just as an Iraqi resident of Basra might be the victim of a similar accident, or as a Jordanian Arab might be the victim of a road accident in Mosul. That is, it is not strange for this to happen. Besides, it is not strange for people to die and meet their unavoidable fate. Moreover, it is not strange for people to fight and to be bruised or die in this fight, just as between Iraqis themselves. We would like to tell our brothers who wrote articles in various papers that those who fought for 10 years have, temperamentally speaking, exemplary patience. At the same time, some of those who fought for this number of years use their fists more readily than they use their tongues when they are involved in fights. With my own eyes, I have seen fights in Iraq and Syria. I have seen fights in the streets in Syria. In Egypt, I noticed that the Egyptians do not always use their fists. I saw those involved in fights exchanging words. Sometimes, the fights end without using fists.

Before the war ended, I spoke to some of our brothers. I told them that we will face certain social phenomena when the war ends. I told them that some of the combatants, whose education and socialization level might not be high, might use their fists and resort to violence when faced with social problems. However, my impression is that the experience of continuous war for 8 years... [sentence incomplete as heard]. This was not intermittent fighting with a battle now and another one some other time. Those who follow events in Iraq are well aware of this. This war involved continuous battles, not a battle waged now and another one next year. No, this war involved continuous battles. It continued for 8 long years and caused the martyrdom of tens of thousands of people and the wounding of tens of thousands of others. We expect the people working with this or that newspaper to take into account the fact that Iraq fought for 8 long years and that this involved both economic and social dimensions. However, it is of great importance for me to listen to your complaints about the [Iraqi] people and authorities.

As far as the remittances are concerned, I know that there are difficulties facing you and us. We are concerned about this issue, as we do not like to see the transfer of the remittances of one of our people's sons delayed. Of course, this man's family always waits to receive these remittances. You know that this phenomenon is not an ingrained characteristic of Iraqi conduct. No, this is the result of 8 years of fighting.

England fought in World War II for 4 years [as heard]. England, at that time, had an empire on whose lands the sun never set. Nevertheless, it passed strict laws to face the circumstances of war. After the war, it changed from an empire—although it was one of the main victors in the war—and from an empire its role began to decline until the present, where it is confined to its own well-known boundaries.

It hurts us when the transfer of any Egyptian's remittances are delayed, because we are a part of that person. He must not believe that he is alone in his feeling. It also is ours—in fact primarily so. But we have no other choice. It is natural that such a situation inevitably affects remittances. This is a temporary situation, a temporary situation [Saddam repeats himself]. You know your country Iraq. It is rich, and even richer with your presence and the presence of the men here, and of course the women—I add this so that Iraqi women will not feel offended since they play a great role in this country.

The negative and unpleasant stories of the war, which told of the difficulties during the war, have become positive examples now that the war has been over for 1 year and a few months. This problem will be solved as well. Nothing will remain unsolved. However, I repeat that I am concerned to find out what things are troubling you, especially since we have gathered you together from various sectors; you work in the cooperative sector, the private sector, and the government sector; some of you are university professors, some work in the Ministry of Health, and so on. Therefore, this is an opportunity for us to see you and meet with you and confirm this point.

Saddam Congratulates 'Arafat on Anniversary

JN1511171089 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1300 GMT 15 Nov 89

["Text" of congratulatory cable by President Saddam Husayn to Yasir 'Arafat, "president of the State of Palestine," on the first anniversary of the proclamation of the State of Palestine; date not given]

[Text] Your Excellency Brother Yasir 'Arafat, president of the State of Palestine. On the first anniversary of the proclamation of the State of Palestine, it pleases us to send to you, your comrades within the PLO, and the fraternal Palestinian people, our heartfelt fraternal sentiments, wishing on this great occasion that God will grant you success in your just and heroic struggle to achieve every objective sought by the Palestinian people. We also pray to God that our kinfolk's intifadah in the occupied territories will be crowned with unmistakable victory over Zionist racism, God willing. We beseech the Almighty God to grant you continued good health and to help us all in our endeavors to serve the glorious Arab nation.

[Signed] Sincerely yours, Saddam Husayn.

Saddam Receives Iraqi Envoys, Gives Directives

JN1511075289 Baghdad INA in Arabic
2130 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 14 Nov (INA)—President Saddam Husayn received Iraq's ambassadors to the United States, the Soviet Union, the West European countries, Japan, and Australia this evening. The meeting lasted more than 4 hours.

During the meeting, discussions centered on the most important developments in the international arena, as well as the strategic, political and economic changes which currently are taking place in the world.

President Saddam gave directives to the ambassadors to promote Iraq's relations with the various world countries in accordance with its principled foreign policy, national interests, and higher pan-Arab interests. [passage omitted]

Eliasson Says Iraq 'Clear' on POW Question

JN1411164589 Baghdad INA in English
1555 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] Baghdad, Nov 14, INA—UN Envoy Jan Eliasson has described as significant his meeting with President Saddam Husayn.

In a statement published in the Baghdad weekly ALIF-BA,' edition of tomorrow, Mr Eliasson said that "I appreciate this meeting at which we discussed very important topics, and the stance was clear as regards to the Iraqi viewpoint."

He pointed out that the question of prisoners of war was considered among the prominent issues that came to focus during his talks with Iraqi Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz, saying that the Iraqi attitude in this regard was obvious.

The UN official expressed hope to keep up with working to implement UN Security Council Resolution 598 and to realise a headway to help Iraq and Iran settle permanent peace.

Joint Economic Cooperation Meeting With Morocco

Moroccan Minister Arrives

JN1511111489 Baghdad INA in English
1040 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] Baghdad, Nov 15, INA—Moroccan Industry and Commerce minister Mr 'Abdallah Azmani arrived here this morning to attend the 26th Baghdad International Fair.

Speaking to INA, the Moroccan minister said that this participation reflected the strong relations between Iraq and Morocco and keennesss of the Iraqi officials to develop them.

The minister added that this fair coincided with the joint committee meeting of the two countries to evaluate the achievements fulfilled within the frame of bilateral economic cooperation.

Meets Industry Minister

JN1511111889 Baghdad INA in English
1050 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] Baghdad, Nov. 15, INA—Mr Husayn Kamil minister of industry and military industrialization met here this morning Moroccan Minister of Trade and Industry 'Abdallah Azmani, head of the Moroccan side to the joint committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

The two ministers reviewed progress of industrial relations and means of cementing them, in addition to possibilities of trade exchange between both countries.

The two officials also confirmed a joint desire for realizing exchange of various industrial products and agreed on exchanging technical delegations to discuss further spheres of bilateral cooperation.

Committee Begins Meetings

JN1511215689 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] Meetings of the sixth session of the Joint Iraqi-Moroccan Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation began today in Baghdad. The Iraqi side of the talks was led by Trade Minister Muhammad Mahdi Salih, while Moroccan Commerce and Industry Minister Abdallah Azmanithe headed the Moroccan side.

The committee will discuss items including bilateral economic issues and trade, financial, technical, scientific, and cultural cooperation.

Minutes on Cooperation Signed

JN1611074089 Baghdad INA in Arabic
2000 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Nov (INA)—Iraq and Morocco this evening signed joint minutes on bilateral economic,

trade, and technical cooperation at the conclusion of the meetings of the sixth session of the Joint Iraqi-Moroccan Committee.

Trade Minister Muhammad Mahdi Salih signed for Iraq, while Moroccan Commerce and Industry Minister Abdallah Azmani signed for Morocco.

The minutes provide for enhancing bilateral economic and trade cooperation to achieve the desired integration. They also call for increasing the volume of bilateral trade between the two countries, to facilitate the flow of the commodities included in the commodity lists to their markets, and also for fixing a $40 million minimum of commodities to be marketed annually by the Moroccan Commercial Center in Baghdad.

The minutes call for the continued exchange of visits by trade delegations and also for participation by both countries in the international and commodity fairs launched in both states. The minutes also stipulate that the two countries' chambers of commerce and industry will activate and increase the volume of bilateral trade, increase visits by delegations representing these chambers in both countries, and launch commercial weeks to allow businessmen in both countries to become acquainted with the products manufactured in the other country.

The two sides agreed to provide financial credits to activate exports between them.

As for issues pertaining to bilateral technical, scientific, and cultural cooperation, the two sides agreed to provide new training opportunities for employees from both countries. They also agreed to exchange expertise, research, and publications, as well as to hold meetings between specialists in vocational training. The minutes also call for the exchange of visits by youth delegations and sports teams. Moreover, the two sides agreed to hold semiannual meetings for the Joint Iraqi-Moroccan Committee to follow up the implementation of its decisions and assess its work. They also decided to hold the committee's seventh session in Rabat in the second half of next year.

Bulgarian Economic Minister Continues Visit

Brings Message From President

JN1411165689 Baghdad INA in Arabic
1540 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Nov (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, today received Mr Khristo Khristov, minister at the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, currently visiting Iraq.

During the meeting, Mr Khristov conveyed a verbal message to President Saddam Husayn from Bulgarian President Petur Mladenov affirming Bulgaria's pride in its relations with Iraq and its concern that these relations remain distinguished in the next stage.

Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan sent President Saddam Husayn's greetings with Mr Khristov to Bulgarian President Petur Mladenov and affirmed Iraq's satisfaction with existing relations with Bulgaria.

During the meeting they discussed economic and trade relations of cooperation between the two friendly countries and the subjects which the joint committee will discuss during the coming meeting, in addition to the situation in the Arab and international arenas.

Meets With Oil Minister

JN1411202889 Baghdad INA in Arabic
1935 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Nov (INA) — Oil Minister 'Isam 'Abd-al- Rahim today met with Khristo Khristov, minister at the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations.

During the meeting, attended by the under secretary of the Oil Ministry and the Bulgarian ambassador in Baghdad, they discussed cooperation in oil matters.

Leaves Baghdad 15 Nov

JN1511085589 Baghdad INA in Arabic
0750 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Nov (INA)—Khristo Khristov, minister at the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, left Baghdad today after attending the 26th Baghdad International Fair.

During the visit, the Bulgarian minister held talks with several Iraqi officials on relations of cooperation between the two countries and means of promoting them.

Hammadi Meets Tunisian, Bulgarian Ministers

JN1411173889 Baghdad INA in Arabic
1612 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Nov (INA) — Mr Sa'dun Hammadi, Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister, received at noon today Moncef Belaid, Tunisian minister of industry and trade, currently visiting Iraq.

During the meeting, they reviewed bilateral relations and means of promoting them.

Sa'dun Hammadi also received Mr Khristo Khristov, minister at the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, currently visiting Iraq.

During the meeting, they reviewed fields of economic cooperation between Iraq and Bulgaria and means of promoting them in the future.

Tunisian Minister of Industry, Trade Arrives

Discusses Ben Ali Visit

JN1411170089 Baghdad INA in Arabic
1515 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Nov (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, received today Moncef Belaid, Tunisian minister of industry and trade, currently visiting Iraq.

During the meeting, they reviewed the improving relations between the two fraternal countries in all fields.

INA has learned that the meeting dealt with the expected visit of Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali to Iraq.

Mr Taha Yasin Remadan affirmed the importance of meetings and discussions between the Arab leaders to set formulas for Arab cooperation in line with dramatic international political and economic events.

The Tunisian minister described Iraqi-Tunisian relations as distinguished and an extension of the development witnessed by the progress of comprehensive bilateral cooperation in recent years.

Minister Departs 14 Nov

JN1411202489 Baghdad INA in Arabic
1840 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Nov (INA) — Tunisian Minister of Industry and Trade Moncef Belaid and his delegation left Baghdad today after attending the Baghdad International Fair's 26th round.

Seeing him off at the airport were Trade Minister Muhammad Mahdi Salih and the Tunisian ambassador to Amman.

Shamir Calls Talk With Bush 'Relaxed, Friendly'

TA1611060889 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 16 Nov 89

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by 'Oded Ben-'Ami following the Shamir-Bush meeting in Washington on 15 November—recorded]

[Text] [Ben-'Ami] Mr Shamir, after your talk with President Bush, can you say whether the President felt a sense of satisfaction? After your talk with him, can you say that any of the dissatisfaction felt by him has been overcome?

[Shamir] I cannot get involved in a psychological analysis. I can only say that the conversation was relaxed, friendly, and ended in a strong tone of friendship.

[Ben-'Ami] Were differences between you and the President raised, overcome, and removed from the agenda?

[Shamir] If you can describe the issues he raised in that way, then there were some issues—such as settlement, South Africa, extensive use of force against the intifadah—that were raised, and I provided answers.

[Ben-'Ami] The South African issue is of great concern to public opinion here in the United States. Did the President accept your explanations? What were your explanations?

[Shamir] He told me that it is brought up from time to time and asked me for an explanation. I explained the facts: that in March 1987 Israel decided to limit those ties to implementing the existing agreements without entering new accords, and we are doing just that.

[Ben-'Ami] Mr Shamir, during your talks at the State Department and the White House, the political process was of course discussed. Both you and Secretary Baker used the expression: Progress was made. In what sense? On which aspect of the negotiations?

[Shamir] He was referring to an overall understanding of the process. I would reiterate what I believe the secretary of state called the philosophy of negotiations. I used an idea provided by the secretary of state on his return from Australia to the United States, when he explained that there are differences between the United States and Israel over the desired permanent solution to the Israeli-Arab conflict and that despite those differences, he believes that a negotiating process can be conducted to bring the positions closer and to get as close as possible to peace. I told him that I read this statement and adopt it fully. That is in fact the background that makes cooperation between us and the United States possible, despite the existing differences over the principles of a solution.

[Ben-'Ami] Among other things, are there differences over the guarantees Israel has requested? Were those guarantees discussed?

[Shamir] To a very limited extent, because the United States is still waiting for the Egyptian answers. A discussion has begun here. In fact, some of the Americans' remarks have already been relayed to Israel, and the process will continue. In the meantime, however, the guarantees are not being discussed between the two countries, because the Egyptians have not yet responded.

[Ben-'Ami] Thank you very much, Mr Shamir.

No 'Magical Momentum' From Shamir-Bush Meeting

TA1611102989 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 16 Nov 89 p 2

[Commentary by Washington correspondent Yo'el Esteron: "Once Again, the President Did Not Hit Him Over the Head With a Ruler"]

[Text] At the end of every meeting between an Israeli prime minister and a U.S. President, the Israeli entourage heaves a sigh of relief: Well, once again, the President did not hit the guest over the head with a ruler.

Indeed, Bush did not hit Shamir over the head, but neither did he give him the assurances he had requested or spare him unequivocal and sharp criticism of Israel's conduct in the territories, its settlement policy, and its defense ties with South Africa.

Shamir, just like his predecessors, believes in the old wives' tale that if he could only "explain" Israel's position, anxieties, and hardships to the President, the latter would "understand." Well, Shamir explained all of these, but Bush also had his explanations. The gap between the two did not disappear.

Such being the case, what did happen yesterday at the White House? As expected, the peace process was not injected with magical momentum. On the other hand, one may find solace in the fact that neither did the process die. So, did you receive the assurances you wanted? I asked Yosi Ben-Aharon, director general of the Prime Minister's Office, last night. Ben-Aharon retorted with another question: Since when does one get what one wants?

'Secret Cable' Shows PLO Ready for Compromise

TA1611100689 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 16 Nov 89 pp A1, 2

[Report by Avino'am Bar-Yosef]

[Text] Egyptian and other Arab sources close to the PLO say that 'Arafat and his supporters in Fatah are ready for a compromise: self-determination in the framework of a confederation with Jordan.

A secret cable on this issue was sent in the last few days by Zaydan 'Atshah, a former Shinuy Knesset member, who is currently a member of the Israeli delegation to the United Nations, based on a talk he held with an official at the UN Palestinian Department. The latter is one of

the most senior UN officials and is not a PLO member, but is considered the liaison man between the Palestinian Department and the PLO delegation to the United Nations. According to him, the PLO will give its positive response to the Baker initiative soon.

The official noted that 'Arafat and his men believe there is no way other than negotiations and do not believe that the Arab countries are interested in the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. He went on to say that the Fatah mainstream supports self-determination in the framework of a confederation with Jordan and said he believes that if Israel sat down to negotiate with the PLO, it would be possible to bring King Husayn back into the process. The official added that he cannot understand Israel's anxieties about a confederation between a Palestinian entity and Jordan.

The Israeli Foreign Ministry notes that no particular importance should be attached to the meeting, because the official in question is not a PLO member. 'Atshah has neither confirmed nor denied the very fact of his meeting with a Palestinian element.

'Jewish Lobby' To Be Established in Europe

TA1511173689 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Excerpt] Deputy Foreign Minister Binyamin Netanyahu said today that Israel is initiating the formation of a Jewish lobby in Europe. The lobby is intended to function similarly to the Jewish lobby in Washington. According to Netanyahu, the erosion in Israel's political status in Europe is the result of activities by Arab lobbies in these countries. A first meeting between Foreign Ministry officials and members of the Jewish lobby will be held toward the end of November. Mr Netanyahu made these remarks while answering two parliamentary queries which claimed that Israel had not yet begun preparing for Europe's unification. [passage omitted]

Flights From USSR To Begin Mid-December

TA1511172389 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] Immigrant Absorption Minister Rabbi Yitzhaq Peretz disclosed today that direct flights to and from the Soviet Union will begin in the middle of next month. He was talking to our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh. The minister believes that the estimates that 30,000 Soviet Jews will arrive in Israel next year are too modest. He expects that figure to double.

USSR Financing Strains Holding Back Trade

TA1511134989 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] USSR financing difficulties are holding up millions of dollars worth of trade with Israel. This could be solved through barter deals with the involvement of several other countries, including the United States. The USSR was able to supply only some $650,000 for the opening stage of the trade links. This was reported by 'Amram Olmert, director general of AGRIDEV, the Israel Agriculture Development Company, in a news conference in Tel Aviv.

The Soviets are interested in purchasing from Israel oil by-products, sweets, automatic irrigation systems, hothouse equipment, installations for breeding chickens, and other equipment. 'Amram Olmert will be accompanying Minister Shim'on Peres on his upcoming USSR tour.

IDF Reservist Dies of Wounds Sustained 13 Nov

TA1511203989 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 2030 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] Reserve Sergeant Ze'ev Traub, who was severely wounded Monday by a terrorist ambush in Gaza, died of his wounds this evening in the hospital. An announcement on his funeral will be given later.

Further on Islamic Jihad Claim

JN1511214089 (Clandestine) Al-Quds Palestinian Arab Radio in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Statement by the "Islamic Jihad Companies in Palestine" on 13 November 1989]

[Text] The group of Limassol martyrs, the struggling leaders Abu-Hasan Qasim and Hamdi Marwan, laid an armored ambush at a location 2.5 km away from the settlement of Nifsrim 11 [name as heard] on the coast of brave Gaza at 1800 on Monday 13 November 1989. The strugglers, with God's will and assistance, carried out the operation successfully, using machine guns and grenades against an enemy army patrol. This valiant military operation took the enemy unawares, paralyzing its ability to react and rendering it unable to use its weapons, thereby wounding and killing all patrol members. The strugglers' patrol succeeded in withdrawing safely from the scene. In addition, the southern area commander of the enemy army personally supervised the evacuation of the casualties among its soldiers. Curfew was declared all over the Gaza Strip as far as the Egyptian border. Later, the enemy admitted that one soldier was killed and another wounded. Fight them, and God will punish them by your hands, cover them with shame, help you to victory over them, heal the breasts of believers. [koranic verse]

[Signed] Islamic Jihad Companies in Palestine, 13 November 1989.

East Jerusalem's AL-NAHAR Closed for 3 Days

TA1611094189 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 16 Nov 89

[Text] The security forces have issued an order banning the printing and distribution of the East Jerusalem newspaper AL-NAHAR. The order will be in force for 3

days as of tomorrow. The order was issued because the newspaper published what was described as inflammatory material which was not presented to the censor. Our correspondent Moti Amir reports that this refers to a supplement published by the newspaper to mark the anniversary of the Algiers declaration.

Ministry To Direct Immigrants to Settlements

TA1611101289 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 16 Nov 89 p 10

[Report by Ya'ir Nehoray and Smadar Elzon]

[Excerpt] The Housing and Construction Ministry intends to direct some 4,500 new immigrants to settlements in the West Bank. The move comes in the wake of a study showing that there are 720 empty housing units in those areas. There is a ban on investing in the West Bank some of the funds raised from U.S. Jewish communities for the absorption of immigrants.

In response, the spokesman of the Ministry of Immigrant Absorption said yesterday: "As far as we are concerned, it is a matter of free choice. Our ministry has no interest in getting involved. We do not guide immigrants according to political views. An immigrant lands at the airport and chooses the place where he wants to live." [passage omitted]

Deaths, Violence, Curfews in Territories

8, 9 Nov Incidents Updated

TA0911121989 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Nov 89 p 2

[Report by Eytan Rabin and Yizhar Be'er]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] According to Palestinian sources, 10 residents were wounded in clashes with the army in the West Bank yesterday.

Two Hebron residents were wounded yesterday in clashes with settlers and soldiers. [passage omitted]

The army reported only one wounded in Hebron. Also yesterday, two schoolboys, ages 14 and 15, were wounded in Janin, according to Palestinian sources. The sources also added that a child was wounded in the Qalandiyah refugee camp. The IDF [Israel Defense Forces] reported that it has no knowledge of a child being wounded during a clash.

In Nabulus yesterday, two schoolboys were wounded by gunshots and were hospitalized in the Anglican Hospital in the city. Two other residents, Mahmud Hamid, 25, and Hasan Halili, 17, were wounded in the legs by rubber bullets. [passage omitted]

According to Palestinian residents, 15 cars were confiscated by the IDF in Nabulus yesterday. This was done in accordance with a decree allowing such activity. Car owners who came to reclaim their cars last night, some of them residents of other locations who happened to be in Nabulus, were told to return the next day.

Five locals were wounded in clashes in the Gaza Strip, including a 5 year old from Rafah. Palestinian sources reported that incidents took place in Rafah, Jabalyah, Khan Yunus, and Gaza yesterday. Some of the men were wounded by rubber bullets, while others were wounded by plastic bullets. The sources also reported that the IDF has been detaining men in several Gaza Strip locations, mainly in Bayt Hanun and Jabalyah.

Yesterday afternoon, masked men murdered a resident of Rafah whom they suspected of collaboration. [passage omitted]

A representative of the IDF spokesman in the Gaza Strip reported that apart from several minor disturbances, the Strip was quiet. He added that studies and commerce were orderly yesterday.

At the beginning of this week, a change took place in the IDF policy when it was decided to assign the police the responsibility for reporting murders. To date, the IDF has been reporting murders taking place in the Gaza Strip whether the result of criminal motives or because of suspected collaboration.

The HA'ARETZ correspondent notes that the Gaza Strip Police spokesman does not report the murders to the media unless he is asked.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in English at 1100 GMT on 9 November adds that "a general strike is in force in the territories today to mark the start of the 24th month of the intifadah."]

'Terrorist Squad' Captured

TA0911165689 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Text] A terrorist squad was captured this morning in a suburb of Nabulus. One of the terrorists was killed and five were apprehended. Another 10 wanted men were rounded up in town. The IDF [Israel Defense Forces] spokesman reports that the dead man is 23-year-old Imam Mukhsin Sa'id Rosa. He was wanted for a long period for a series of serious offenses, including the vicious murders of nine local residents, both men and women, who were suspected of either assisting the authorities or immoral behavior. The squad members also participated in violent attacks on other residents and threw firebombs at IDF troops.

One of the terrorists arrested is 17-year-old Jabir Muhammad Sulayman Ru'ash. He is also wanted for the murder of local residents. The squad member killed today died as a result of shots fired by soldiers who broke into the house after he pulled a gun on them. The squad, which belonged to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, was known in Nabulus as the Red Eagle.

Our correspondent Moti Amir added that riots erupted in Nabulus after the squad was captured. A Border Police officer was injured in the face by a stone and was hospitalized. A masked rioter was killed and at least four residents were injured.

The chief of staff, the commander of the Central Command, the commander of IDF forces in Judaea and Samaria, and the director of the Shin Bet arrived at the scene and were briefed on the IDF activities.

Three residents were injured today in the course of disturbances at the al-Shati' refugee camp. One of the wounded men sustained serious injuries. Our correspondent Hassan Abu-Ziyad reports that two of the wounded were brought to al-Ahali Hospital, while the man who was seriously injured was taken to Tel Hashomer Hospital.

Update on 9 Nov Incidents

TA1011085989

[Editorial Report] Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English on 10 November in a page 2 report by Joel Greenberg notes that "a family of eight that Palestinian activists put under 'house arrest' and isolated in the Nabulus casbah six months ago was freed on Wednesday in an announcement read over a loudspeaker by masked youths wearing camouflage suits and calling themselves 'Security of the Revolution,' residents reported."

The report said the Asha family had been confined to its home by order of local activists for "cooperating with the Israeli authorities." No visits to the family were allowed. "Before they were confined a member of the family was interrogated and branded with a hot iron by activists, according to local residents.

"Exempted from the 'house arrest' was the head of the family, Barakat Asha, who was allowed out to work and buy food, and an older son, who had been detained at the Qezi'ot detention camp.

"In lifting the ban, the activists announced that one of Asha's sons, Sa'id, should stay confined to his house for an additional half-year. Neighbors visited the family and congratulated them on the lifting of the ban, residents said."

Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew on 10 November, in a page A3 report by Yizhar Be'er and Eytan Rabin, said the army imposed a curfew on Nabulus and the surrounding refugee camps, as well as Qalqilyah and Qalandiyah. A woman was wounded in the Tulkarm refugee camp, Palestinian sources reported.

"Thirteen people were wounded in Gaza Strip incidents yesterday, including a 15-year-old youth from Rafah, who was seriously hurt and transferred to Tel Hashomer Hospital, Palestinian sources reported. The sources reported clashes at refugee camps in Rafah, Jabalyah, and al-Shati'. The sources said there were serious clashes between army forces and youths in the al-Shati' refugee camp where five people were hurt. Three people also were wounded in Jabalyah, three in Rafah, and two in Gaza."

Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew on 10 November in a page A2 report by Ehud Rabinowitz reports that "security forces last night began searches for three youths who stabbed an Israeli at Shuwaykah in the Tulkarm region of Samaria. The wounded man, Vladimir Rafayelov from 'Akko, who was stabbed in the back and limbs, was hospitalized with moderate wounds at Me'ir Hospital in Kefar Sava. Police believe the motive was nationalist."

Two Wounded by IDF Gunfire

TA1111110589 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Text] A masked youth was wounded by IDF [Israel Defense Forces] gunfire in Tubas this morning. IDF sources told our correspondent Moti Amir that an investigation conducted by the area commander revealed that several masked youths had hurled stones at an IDF encampment. The soldiers tried to arrest them, and then shot at them. One of the attackers was injured in the shooting and taken to the hospital.

Our correspondent added that another gunfire casualty was brought to the hospital in Nabulus. The IDF is investigating the circumstances of his injury.

A Rafah resident was axed to death this morning by masked individuals. His corpse was brought to the hospital in Khan Yunus and police have begun an investigation.

The al-Burayj refugee camp in the Gaza Strip was placed under curfew this morning for what are described as operational reasons.

Clashes Leave Five Wounded

TA1211060789 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Nov 89

[Text] In violent clashes with army troops yesterday, five Arab residents of the territories were wounded. Army sources said that in each case the incident began with stone throwing. A resident of Tubas and another from the village of Bayt Furik near Nabulus were wounded by army gunfire and taken to hospital for treatment.

In the Hebron area, two residents were injured in similar incidents. After being treated they were sent home.

In Khan Yunus in the Gaza Strip, an Arab suffered medium injuries during the breakup of a violent disturbance.

In the Qezi'ot detention center in the Negev, an Arab inmate was attacked by other prisoners. Soldiers rescued the victim, and he was taken for treatment to Soroka Hospital in Beersheba.

In Halhul near Hebron, a bus driver was slightly hurt from flying glass splinters when his vehicle came under a

hail of rocks. The driver was treated at Qiryat Arba'. At Sur Bahir, south of Jerusalem, a car driven by an Arab employed by a Jew was set on fire; it was badly damaged.

Yesterday, the Unified Leadership of the Uprising issued leaflet No. 48. It says the PLO is the only body authorized to appoint the delegation which should hold talks with Israel.

Gazan Found Strangled

TA1211114689 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 12 Nov 89

[Text] In the Gaza Strip, the body of an Arab was found this morning in the Jabalyah open air market tied to an electricity pole. The victim has been identified as 28-year-old Ahmad Jibril Shihadi. The police suspect masked men kidnapped Shihadi yesterday and strangled him to death on suspicion that he was cooperating with Israel.

Arab Killed for 'Collaboration'

TA1211125489 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1230 GMT 12 Nov 89

[Excerpts] An IDF [Israel Defense Forces] soldier sustained a slight injury from stones hurled at an army observation post in Gaza. He was evacuated to Barzilay Hospital in Ashqelon, and was released after receiving medical treatment.

A Molotov cocktail was thrown at an army jeep in Gaza. The bottle did not ignite, and no damage was caused. This was reported by our correspondent 'Ezra Yanuv. [passage omitted]

The body of a 45-year-old Arab was found in the village of Idnah near Hebron this morning. The police are investigating. The body was transferred to 'Aliya Hospital in Hebron. Arab residents told our territories correspondent 'Ido Shargil that the man, 'Abd-al-Hamid Mazzah, was beaten to death on suspicion of collaboration with Israel.

Curfew on Qalqilyah Lifted

TA1311091489 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 13 Nov 89 p 8

[Report by Joel Greenberg and Mikhal Sela']

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] In the West Bank yesterday, Palestinians reported scores of arrests in Ramallah and in several villages. The arrests were apparently part of an effort to block this week's planned celebration of Wednesday's anniversary of the PLO's independence declaration. A pre-independence day women's march was reported yesterday at the al-Am'ari refugee camp near Ramallah. [passage omitted]

A curfew on Qalqilyah was lifted yesterday, but shops remained shuttered in mourning for last week's killing of two local youths by soldiers. The Qalandiyah refugee camp and part of al-Birah remained under curfew.

[Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew on 13 November, in a report by Mikhal Qedem, Oren Kohen, Yisra'el Peretz, and Ya'ir Nehoray on page 6, adds that residents of Nabulus, which remains under curfew, have reported that "the army has blocked a main street in the city's northern neighborhood." The report also adds that "three residents of the Tulkarm refugee camp were hurt yesterday and two were injured in the Nur al-Shams refugee camp. Locals in Talluza reported that three locals were injured by beatings in clashes with the army." Balatah residents have reported "mass detentions," while "Janin residents and the army clashed yesterday. The soldiers instructed shop owners to close their businesses." The report also notes: "There were student riots in Gaza, Jabalyah, and the al-Nusayrat and al-Burayj refugee camps. The demonstrations were dispersed without casualties. The army lifted the curfew that was imposed on al-Burayj on Saturday."]

The head of the Gaza Civil Administration, Brig.-Gen. Arye Ramot, informed Dr Ahmad al-Yazchi that the security forces have decided to ban him from travelling abroad. Al-Yazchi said he had been invited abroad to discuss health issues, not politics.

'Day of Celebration' Declared

TA1311112989 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Report by Mark Weiss]

[Excerpts] A small bomb exploded this morning at the Hartuv Junction, close to Bet Shemesh. No one was injured and no damage was caused. Police have opened an investigation. [passage omitted]

Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip were quiet this morning. The army spokesman said no incidents were reported, and workers left in regular numbers for employment in Israel.

The Unified Uprising Leadership declared today a day of celebration in the territories. Wednesday [15 November] marks the 1-year anniversary of the PLO's declaration of independence announced by the Palestinian National Congress. Activists have promised celebrations and shows of strength as the anniversary approaches.

14 Wounded in 13 Nov Incidents

TA1411101889 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 14 Nov 89 p 4

[Report by Eytan Rabin and Yizhar Be'er]

[Excerpts] According to Palestinian sources in the Gaza Strip, 14 residents were wounded yesterday in severe disturbances in the al-Rumayl neighborhood in Gaza, the al-Shati' refugee camp, Bani Suhaylah, Khan Yunus,

al-Shaja'iyah, Dayr al-Balah, the Jabalyah refugee camp, and the village of Bayt Hanun. The disturbances were staged on the occasion of the "Palestinian independence day" to be celebrated tomorrow, 15 November. Palestinian sources also reported mass arrests made by the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] throughout the Strip, and the closure of roads and alleys. [passage omitted]

Yesterday, the Civil Administration approved the departure of attorney Fayiz Abu-Rahmah for Italy and other countries, where he will attend conventions. The departure date for Cairo of As'ad al-Saftawi, one of Gaza's most prominent leaders, is still unclear.

As of 1900 yesterday, the IDF spokesman's Southern Command representative reported no injuries in the Gaza Strip. Responding to the reports of 14 wounded, the representative said that the reports are being investigated.

Palestinian sources in the West Bank reported nine wounded in clashes with the army yesterday. Three residents were reported wounded by live gunfire and two by rubber bullets in Nabulus. The IDF reported one wounded in Nabulus. Palestinians also reported that three locals were wounded in Jalazun and one in Ramallah. The curfew in Nabulus and the adjacent refugee camps remained in effect, except for a break of 2 and ½ hours. [passage omitted]

In a preventive operation, the IDF yesterday arrested numerous West Bank residents considered likely to stage disturbances in the upcoming days. The army also seized public buildings where the many extra soldiers deployed in the area this week will stay overnight. [passage omitted]

[Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew on 14 November in a page 2 report by Dani Tzidqoni and the correspondent in the territories adds: "Two Israeli bus drivers were injured yesterday in stoning incidents near Teqoa' and on the road to Ma'ale 'Amos. One of them was hit in the eye; he was transferred to Hadassah-'En Kerem Hospital."]

Youth Dies of Bullet Wounds

TA1411201789 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] A Qalandiyah youth was shot in the chest this evening and later died of the injuries. His name is 'Awda Husayn Ziyad, age 18. Military sources have told our correspondent Moti Amir that the Ramallah Hospital has reported that a resident of the Qalandiyah refugee camp was wounded and died of his injuries. His body was snatched from the hospital and the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] is investigating the circumstances of his death. The curfew on the Qalandiyah refugee camp has been in effect several days.

Doctors' Riot Dispersed

TA1511113489 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] Border policemen used force to disperse a demonstration and riot by doctors and nurses from the Augusta Victoria and al-Maqasid Hospitals. Our police affairs correspondent Moshe Nussbaum reports that the incident began when stones were hurled from al-Maqasid Hospital. The police immediately responded with tear gas. Several minutes later some 200 doctors and nurses from Augusta Victoria Hospital who carried placards and sang nationalist songs began a march, thereby blocking the road. A hail of stones was hurled at the border police unit which was rushed to the spot. It dispersed the demonstration with tear gas. The area is now quiet, and police and border police units are patrolling the area. The hospital directors reported that several demonstrators were hurt by the gas.

Otherwise, it was generally quiet in East Jerusalem, except for attempts by youths in several locations to hoist PLO flags and paint slogans.

In Gaza today there were open signs of happiness on the anniversary of the Algiers declaration. In the 'Umar al-Mukhtar neighborhood of Gaza, three youths who hoisted PLO flags and showed photos of 'Arafat were detained. Our correspondent Hasan Abu-Zayid quotes Arab sources as saying that three people were shot and wounded by soldiers in al-Nusayrat and Bayt Hanun. The army is investigating the report.

Algiers Declaration Day Marked

TA1511165489 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Report by 'Ido Shargil and Yaron Toren]

[Excerpts] So far there were only a few outstanding incidents on the advent of the 1st anniversary of the PLO's declaration in Algeria of the establishment of the Palestinian state. Several stoning incidents and PLO flag hoistings were reported in several places in the territories and in East Jerusalem.

Beefed up IDF [Israel Defense Forces] and Border Police units succeeded in guaranteeing relative quiet in the territories today. The population by and large abstained from heeding the call, included in recent leaflets, to go out and demonstrate. The defense minister, the chief of staff, and the commander of the Central Command toured Ramallah and Bethlehem to get a first-hand feel of activity on the anniversary of the Algiers declaration.

Shops in Ramallah remained closed today and very few people were seen on the street. Relatively large IDF units preserved order. A curfew was imposed on the center of town and the whole city was proclaimed a closed military zone. Soldiers manning a barricade in the Qalandiyah refugee camp, south of Ramallah, checked the vehicles that wanted to enter Ramallah. [passage omitted]

The IDF prepared in advance for this day, expecting it to be problematic. A curfew was consequently imposed on all the Gaza Strip refugee camps as well as on some towns. A blockade was imposed on the entire Strip. In Judaea and Samaria, curfews were clamped on eight refugee camps and on Nabulus. [passage omitted]

It was likewise generally quiet in East Jerusalem today. The vast police reinforcements, and perhaps also the cold and heavy rains that fell in Jerusalem today, contributed to the relative calm in the capital.

At the same time, several incidents were recorded. At 1200 [1000 GMT], approximately 50 people congregated near al-Maqasid Hospital, but were dispersed with tear gas. Twenty minutes later, some 100 doctors and nurses from the Augusta Victoria Hospital in the eastern part of Jerusalem also gathered, waving placards and shouting catcalls. One gas canister was fired to disperse them, and the hospital administrator was warned. A little after 1300, girls from the neighborhood of Shu'fat, located in northern Jerusalem, rioted and threw stones at border policemen. The latter chased them and detained five. Some 30 youths rioted at around 1400 in the Shu'fat area. They were dispersed with tear gas. Seven of them were apprehended. The youths were pursued with the help of a helicopter that had earlier assisted Jerusalem police in carrying out their duty in town.

There were also additional cases in which the PLO flag was hoisted and fireworks were lit, but on the whole one can safely say that 15 November passed relatively quietly in East Jerusalem. [passage omitted]

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 1600 GMT on 15 November adds that "all in all about 20 people were rounded up. They are suspected of involvement in stoning incidents, in painting graffiti, and in holding illegal parades. A rock was thrown at a No. 23 bus traveling on Salah al-Din Street in East Jerusalem. The bus windshield was shattered, but no one was hurt."]

The Tel Aviv District Court today sentenced an 18-year-old youth from Nabulus, who was found guilty of setting two tires on fire at the Segulla-Bet Yannay Junction in Petah Tiqva, to 4 years in prison plus a 2-year suspended sentence.

15 Nov Riots Reported in Gaza

TA1511185489 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1830 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] Three residents were wounded in riots in the Gaza Strip today. Quiet prevailed in most locations in the Strip. The closure imposed on all of the Gaza Strip is in force for a 3d day. The security forces imposed curfews on all of the refugee camps, some of the big cities' neighborhoods, and several townships in the southern part of the Strip. This was reported by our correspondent 'Ezra Yanuv.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 1700 GMT on 15 November adds: "This evening locals rioted in the Shu'fat neighborhood in East Jerusalem. The police dispersed the rioters with tear gas and plastic bullets. It has been reported that a female rioter has been wounded, and her condition determined to be fair to severe. She was taken to Hadassah Hospital on Mount Scopus.]

CPI Rises 1.8 Percent During Month of October

TA1511154389 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] The Consumer Price Index [CPI] last month rose by 1.8 percent—a relatively sharp increase. Our correspondent Menahem Friedman reports that rising housing expenses have continued to greatly influence the CPI. Housing prices in October rose by 3.7 percent. Food prices rose by 0.8 percent and added to the overall price hike. Clothing and footwear became more expensive by 5.4 percent because of seasonal changes. The cost of education, culture, transportation, communications, and apartment maintenance also increased. So far, this year's cumulative CPI increase stands at 17.9 percent.

Here is a little more tangible piece of data: Monthly family consumption currently stands at some 3,000 new Israeli shekels.

King Congratulates Al-Asad on Corrective Movement

JN1511190089 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn sent a cable today to His Excellency Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad in which he congratulated him in his name and on behalf of the people and government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on the anniversary of the Corrective Movement. His majesty wished his excellency good health and the fraternal Syrian Arab people well-being, greatness, and prosperity.

King Cables 'Arafat on Independence Anniversary

JN1511205689 Amman Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] His majesty the king today sent a cable of good wishes to the Palestinian leader, Mr Yasir 'Arafat, on the anniversary of the Palestinian proclamation of independence. His majesty expressed hope that the Palestinians would be able to achieve their aspiration to establish an independent state on their national soil under the leadership of the PLO, the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

King Husayn Congratulated by Bush on Birthday

JN1511205489 Amman Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] The American President, Mr George Bush, made a phone call to his Majesty King Husayn today and expressed his good wishes to his majesty on his birthday. The American President expressed his esteem and admiration of his majesty's wise leadership, decisions, and international standing. President Bush also lauded Jordan's recent step to allow broad public participation and decisionmaking through the parliamentary elections, which have been characterized by integrity and fairness.

Sudanese Envoy Holds News Conference, Departs

Alleges Israeli Role in War

JN1411193289 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] Staff Colonel Muhammad al-Amin Khalifah, member of the Sudanese National Salvation Revolution Command Council [NSRCC] and chairman of the committee for national dialogue, held a press conference this morning in which he explained the dimensions of the ongoing war in south Sudan. More details in the following report:

The Sudanese envoy affirmed in his press conference that the talks he held with His Majesty King Husayn were useful and constructive and that the distinguished relations between Jordan and Sudan are developing continuously in the interest of the two brotherly peoples. He said the ongoing war in the south is not a civil war, as claimed by the rebels, but rather a war that is aimed against the unity of Sudan and against the Arab and African nations. He said there is irrefutable evidence that this war and the rebels are supported by the enemies of Sudan and the Arab nation, especially Israel, which extends military aid and advice to the rebels. He said this was made obvious after the occupation of Sudanese city of Kurmuk.

[Begin Khalifah video recording] The rebels bombed the Sudanese city of Kurmuk using Ethiopian weapons—155-mm heavy cannons, howitzers, artillery, and rocket launchers—from a distance of 28 km. The attack was masterminded by Israelis. We in Khartoum have irrefutable evidence that Israelis took part in this war and in attacking the Sudanese city of Kurmuk. [end recording]

Col Khalifah indicated that peace in south Sudan is the only option adopted by the NSRCC. He also said that adherence to this principle requires more understanding of this option, which asserts that Sudan is an indivisible unit that cannot be affected by plots concocted by the enemies of Sudan and the Arab nation.

[Begin Khalifah recording] We, brothers, have opted for peace. We will proceed in this direction. All the envoys who were dispatched are to inform people of this new orientation so that peace will prevail, no matter what the cost. This is because we cannot achieve economic, political, or social progress without peace. [end recording]

Further on News Conference

JN1511082089 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 15 Nov 89 p 2

[Report by Nirmin Murad, JORDAN TIMES staff reporter]

[Text] Amman—The military leadership currently in power in Sudan will continue its endeavours to reach a peaceful solution to the six-year-old civil war but will not accept any settlement which would allow for the division of the country "nor will it give up a single inch of Sudan regardless of the collaboration against us," Sudanese envoy Colonel Muhammad al-Amin Khalifah, member of the Revolutionary and National Salvation Command Council of Sudan, told reporters Tuesday.

At a press conference held at the end of a two-day visit to Jordan, Khalifah stressed Sudan's conviction that Israel has a hand in the escalation of conflict between the south and north of Sudan and "was directly involved in the attack on the border town of Kurmuk last month."

"We have evidence... we have eyewitness reports, we have written affadavits by Sudanese citizens as well as security evidence we gathered in Ethiopia," Khalifah said.

He added that the most clear evidence so far was Ethiopia's decision to restore diplomatic ties with Israel "three days after the town of Kurmuk fell" to the rebel Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA).

Ethiopia restored diplomatic ties with Israel Nov. 3, 1989 after a break of 16 years. Ethiopia, along with 27 other African countries, severed ties with Israel following the 1973 Middle East war.

Khalifah's visit to Jordan comes as part of a comprehensive plan of the Revolutionary Command in Sudan "to acquaint leaders of the Arab, African, Islamic and the Western and Eastern world of our plans to pursue a peaceful settlement to end the bloodshed in Sudan," the colonel said.

"This is a media move to present our problem to the world and give a clear picture [of] the situation in our country," Khalifah said in answer to a question on the kind of support Sudan expects from world leaders visited by Sudanese envoys during the past month.

"We only expect media support," he said.

Khalifah said that the Sudanese civil war "is not a war between the north and the south, nor is it between Arabs and Africans, Christians and Muslims... It is a war that has adopted an ideology."

"If it was a war between the north and the south then why did three million Sudanese move from the south to the north rather than move to neighbouring countries?" Khalifah asked.

He added that if it was a war between Muslims and Christians then "Why are the rebels being trained in Cuba, Nicaragua, East Germany and Ethiopia? Why aren't they being trained in the Vatican or even West Germany?"

He blamed what he described as "evil powers" for the "destructive plans and policies" against Sudan, which, he said, "is rich in its people, and in its agricultural and animal resources as well as yet unearthed mineral resources."

He maintained that the Revolution Command of Sudan, which assumed power after toppling the civilian government of Sadiq al-Mahdi in June 1988, "has asked all international relief agencies to extend its aid to our people in the south," as part of a three-part comprehensive plan to bring back peace to the country and rebuild its strength.

Lieutenant-General 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir, who led the coup, has extended on a month-by-month basis a de facto ceasefire in effect since April.

SPLA, led by army Colonel John Garang, is demanding greater autonomy and economic reforms to improve the south which is predominantly populated by Christian and animist Sudanese.

A national conference held in Khartoum last month, in which 106 representatives of the Sudanese people participated, dealt with the grievances of the people from the different parts of the country and presented viable solutions to the war, including political dimensions." [no open quotation marks as published]

"We have decided on a federation-type government under which separate states will be created, each with its own constitutional establishments," Khalifah said. The primary benefit of this solution is that it deals realistically with "how will Sudan be ruled rather than who will rule Sudan," according to the colonel.

He said that this federation "will have a clear Sudanese fingerprint and will be the safest and most successful way to deal with all political grievances."

"Chances will be given to the Sudanese people, regardless of their sect, religion or ideologies, to share in the rule of Sudan," the envoy said.

He added that this solution "is a democratic solution out of which everyone will be able to express himself and his ideologies."

The leader of Sudan, according to Khalifah, will be directly elected by the people.

The first round of peace talks between the SPLA and the Revolution Command were held in Addis Ababa two months ago, but no progress was made. Plans for a second round of talks this month were dropped after the government reported last week that the rebels had attacked and captured Kurmuk. When asked if the talks between the Revolution Command and the rebels will continue, Khalifah said "they will... very soon," but he declined from setting a definite date for the talks.

Concludes 3-Day Visit

JN1511124089 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] Staff Colonel Muhammad al-Amin Khalifah, member of the National Salvation Revolution Command Council [NSRCC] and chairman of the committee for national dialogue conference in Sudan, left Amman this morning at the end of a 3-day official visit to Jordan. During his visit, he met with His Majesty King Husayn, to whom he conveyed a message from Lieutenant General 'Umar al-Bashir, head of the NSRCC in Sudan.

Ibn-Shakir Receives Tunisian Economy Minister

JN1511135489 Amman Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] The Prime Minister al-Sharif Zayd Ibn-Shakir received at his office today Tunisian Minister of National Economy Moncef Belaid. Talks dealt with boosting bilateral cooperation particularly in the field of economy.

Newspaper Holds U.S. Responsible for Stalemate

JN1611100589 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic
16 Nov 89 p 1

[Editorial: "Washington... and Revolving in a Vicious Circle"]

[Text] On the first anniversary of the proclamation of the Palestinian state yesterday, the confrontation between the Palestinian people and the occupation forces assumed a comprehensive form. This confrontation manifested itself in the form of various clashes between the massive Palestinian march and the Israeli forces. The confrontation also became evident when the occupation authorities declared the West Bank and Gaza Strip closed military zones.

It is noticeable that what is going on in the occupied territories coincides with Shamir's visit to the United States. This means that the U.S. Administration, which is receiving and deliberating with the person primarily responsible for the suppressive, terroristic Israeli measures in the occupied territories, is obliged, morally and politically, to do something to put an end to these practices. Otherwise, its disregard for what has happened and what is currently taking place in these territories can be understood and interpreted as the green light Shamir has received to continue with his crimes against the Palestinian people.

Washington's rejection of the convocation of an international conference has stalemated the peace process in the region. Consequently, it also has continued and escalated the Palestinian people's suffering at the hands of the Israeli aggressors in the occupied territories. Neither Baker's so-called five points nor the amendments to these points can vindicate Washington's behavior, just as Rogers' project and other projects did not vindicate former U.S. Adminstrations guilty of the same behavior. The process of wasting time, which has been going on since the usurpation of the West Bank and Gaza, continues as a result of Washington's procrastination to reactivate the peace process and its connivance to uphold Israel's policy—a policy designed to abort the peace process. The international family has expressed its conviction that an international conference is the suitable mechanism for finding a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestine question. The international family also has expressed its satisfaction with the solution put forward by Jordan—that is, the principle of land for peace. Needless to say, Israel has rejected this mechanism and principle. Instead, Israel has started to devise substitutes in which negotiations comprise the ultimate goal. This was in addition to preconditions imposed by Israel, foremost of which is the exclusion of the PLO from these negotiations and the stopping the intifadah. Washington, instead of taking a stand that would force Israel to accept the international conference and the principle of land for peace, also has started to propose points to initiate negotiations. Israel immediately objected to these points, and Washington made the amendments. Shamir is negotiating the amendments there. Thus, the vicious circle continues to revolve.

The suffering the Palestinian people continue to undergo in the occupied territories is an outcome of this revolution. It is wrong for Washington to be oblivious to the consequences which might be caused by this continuous suffering. The Palestinian people have chosen to live —and those who choose to live never give in whatever the intransigence of the aggressors.

Newly Elected Representatives Outline Programs

JN1411161789 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic
13 Nov 89 p 22

[Article by 'Abdallah Hamdan in Amman]

[Text] Dr 'Ali al-Hawamidah, member of the new Jordanian House of Representatives and one of the most prominent members of the Islamic Movement, has said that the movement's members in the House will demand that the government supply figures showing how large sums of money borrowed by Jordan over recent years—which total between $80 billion and $100 billion—have been spent.

In a statement to AL-WATAN, he said the Jordanian people want to know how the money was spent; they want to know if it was really spent on the infrastructure of the Jordanian economy, or on development projects from which the entire public benefited. This is necessary if the people are to understand the situation and contribute to repaying the debts, he added.

He said: "The people were shocked when they learned the huge size of the debts. They wondered why the previous governments did not inform them of the true situation."

He explained that the Islamic Movement "does not accuse anybody," but wants to know how this money was spent so that it can answer the inquiries of the Jordanian people, who insist on knowing the truth.

Al-Hawamidah said the election of 80 members, who come to Parliament this year for the first time, reflects the desire of the people, who do not want some ministers and financiers who had ties to the old situation to succeed.

He wondered: "Some of them might be called in for questioning, so how could the people elect them?"

If we make sure that the debts were really spent on development projects, then we will plan with the government and through financial specialists how to repay these debts, and how to obtain assistance from the Arab countries, especially those that did not meet their financial obligations according to the Baghdad summit resolutions; this was one of the reasons for the crisis. Dr al-Hawamidah, who is the current director of the Islamic Hospital in Amman, added: We will demand that government expenditures and outlays in next year's state

budget be restricted. This large budget should be cut down by one-half or two-thirds so that the rest of the money can be used to repay debt installments. Spending on conferences, festivals, and parks must be justifiable, as should the expansion of projects which do not have priority.

He said that the Islamic Movement will demand that the duty of zakat [religious tax] be imposed on all citizens, since this would make available a large amount of money. Some of this money will be used to help the needy, and the rest will be given to the treasury. The various other taxes, such as import tax, license fees, and so on, must continue, but should be rational. The income tax should be fair and should not be adjusted every now and then, since this burdens the citizen. This tax should not be the backbone for repaying our debts or for financing our imports. We believe that one of the reasons behind the flight of Arab capital is the income tax, which amounts to 45 percent of net profits.

Our goal, Al-Hawamidah said, is to program the Jordanian citizen in an Islamic way so that he can love the country and the people and not be skeptical. The citizen should not be denied the right to travel or work.

On the Islamic Movement's position concerning the legal and administrative disengagement with the West Bank, Dr al-Hawamidah said: This decision was made in accordance with the Arab countries' and the PLO's desire to clear the way for establishing a Palestinian state. But, regrettably, the implementation was harder and tougher than the disengagement. An economic estrangement occurred when West Bank products were not allowed to enter Jordan or to pass through Jordan to the neighborly Arab markets, as when 5,000 tons of vegetable oil were not allowed to pass through Jordan. Italy consequently sent its ships to load this quantity and marketed it in the EEC countries.

On his impressions on the results of the parliamentary elections, Deputy Fakhri Qa'war, the winner for the Christian seat in the third district [in Amman] and the journalist who was fired by the AL-RA'Y newspaper, said: The results of the fair elections express the people's view because the elections were conducted in full fairness, as far as I know, particularly in the third district in Amman.

Regarding the results and the victory of a large number of the representatives of the Islamic Movement, this is a clear indication of the large-scale influence of the Muslim Brotherhood group, he added. However, the weak influence of the rest of the national party forces shows that party activities were not equally available to everyone.

On the tasks of the new Parliament, Qa'war said: I believe that the tasks that are more pressing than others are represented by toppling martial law, the defense law, and the exceptional laws; the reformulation of the Electoral Law in a modern way to suit the aspirations of the Jordanian people; and the affirmation of the importance of the existence of a free press that is separated from the control of the executive authority and removed from the information department so that it becomes a press that can participate and take control.

Asked the same question, Faris al-Nabulsi said: What is more important than talking about the impressions with regard to the results of the parliamentary elections is to speak about the future of our democratic march. We, as you know, are facing many challenges, and the economic challenge is not the most important, despite its serious repercussions. There is the Zionist challenge on the land of Palestine—a challenge aimed against the land and the people. Therefore, it is difficult to summarize the tasks shouldered by the new Parliament within this short period of time. The coming stage calls for reviewing many matters. We should explore things, think, and plan with patience and wisdom to define our future to achieve the aspirations of our people who supported us and charged us with shouldering their trust.

Deputy of the Irbid Governorate 'Abd-al-Ra'uf al-Rawabdah expressed his hope that the new House of Representatives will be able to discuss the homeland issues and to contribute to bypassing the difficult stage through which our people are passing. He said that the Jordanian people elected to the Parliament are the people who can represent them in this stage.

Layth Shubaylat from the Dar al-Koran group said that the results of the parliamentary elections affirm the clear Islamic trend of the people. And this is contrary to the plans that were prepared. He added that we consider this a declaration of intentions. We are all expected to raise the level of honest implementation of work in accordance with the prophet's saying: Faith cannot be reached through hopes, but through dignity in the heart, and the honest implementation of work.

Muslim Brotherhood Deputy Discusses Economy

JN1411122789 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 14 Nov 89 p 2

[Interview with 'Abd-al-Mun'im Abu-Zant, Muslim Brotherhood deputy for Amman's second constituency, by Sa'd al-Silawi in Amman; date not given]

[Excerpts] It was not easy to reach the home of Deputy Shaykh 'Abd-al-Mun'im Abu-Zant near the big mosque of Amman's Hayy Nazzal quarter. Discussion with him was not easy, either. He is very intelligent, astute, and amiable. He does not provoke anyone and is himself difficult to provoke.

Shaykh 'Abd-al-Mun'im Abu-Zant was born in Nabulus in 1937. He studied Islamic law in Cairo's al-Azhar University and obtained a bachelor's degree. He also obtained a master's degree from Pakistan in the interpretation of the Koran. He is married with seven children.

The interview with the deputy, who won over 19,000 votes, lasted 3 and ½ hours, during which I tried to learn about his ideas, especially on social and economic problems, setting politics aside.

Thus spoke Shaykh Abu-Zant:

[Al-Silawi] You were a candidate of the Islamic bloc whose slogan in the election campaign was "Islam is the Solution." Against the background of this slogan, what is your program for resolving the economic crisis?

[Abu-Zant] [Passage omitted] First, We must shed some light on this noble slogan of ours which states that Islam is the solution. Some might think that this slogan renders the people non-Muslim or that the people have no Islam deep within their breast. This understanding is mistaken, as the majority of the people representing 97 percent of the population is Muslim. When one says that Islam is the solution, one means that Islam has the solution to our problems, be they political, economic, social, legislative, or educational. This slogan also means that we do not seek to Islamize the people, because they are Muslims. We want to Islamize our bitter reality to help resolve our educational and economic crises. We want to Islamize the laws which were hastily and hurriedly endorsed without heeding God's injunctions. With this preamble, I would now like to talk about how we are going to tackle the economic crisis and our concept of the way to do this. First and foremost, the reasons for the accumulation of this heavy debt must be investigated and carefully examined. Indebtedness is a problem plaguing big powers. The fact that we are a developing country threatened by enemies makes this investigation more urgent and pressing. The reasons for this accumulation of heavy debts must be known. Were these debts spent to serve the country and the people? Or has the figure representing the amount of money spent been faked by adding zeroes to its right? Hence, an honest, fair, and comprehensive investigation into the matter must be launched to know the reasons for the accumulation of this heavy debt.

I would say in all honesty that had half of these debts been spent by honest and sincere people, every village in the rural areas, badia, and cities would have turned into prosperous places rivaling Paris, London, and Washington. The indicators regarding the reasons for the accumulation of this debt do not augur well for us. Those near and far away are fully aware that unclean hands and corrupt people stole a portion of the people's funds. [passage omitted]

[Al-Silawi] How would you take people to task?

[Abu-Zant] Through an investigation that will be launched and then through the judicial authorities. The Parliament is supposed to form the investigation commission envisaged.

[Al-Silawi] So, the judicial authorities must have the final say on the issue?

[Abu-Zant] Yes, yes. Now, we would like to discuss how to tackle the economic crisis. It is well-known that creativity and inventiveness are propelled by numerous factors, foremost among which is freedom. This has been proven as an established fact in all nations and generations. Even if you and I were geniuses, we would fail to invent anything if we lacked freedom. We are giving this example against the background of the different situations prevailing in both the Eastern communist camp and the capitalist camp. The latter camp is open despite the fact that this openness is immoderate. However, people there are living in an atmosphere of freedom. That is why geniuses emerged in this camp. As for the Eastern camp where communism holds sway, this creativity and inventiveness failed to appear and geniuses were arrested. The evidence that I advance is that the West is technologically more advanced than the East.

[Al-Silawi] Do you suggest that we be affiliated with the Eastern or the Western camp?

[Abu-Zant] We have an independent and distinguished identity. The Islamic nation is distinguished in its thought, ideology, conduct, and existence. We do not say this out of fanaticism or fascism, but this is the truth. Creation has its own pillars, whether they are ideological, industrial, or commercial. One of the pillars of economy is freedom. [passage omitted]

[Al-Silawi] Your Eminence, are the Muslim Brotherhood members in the House of Representatives going to demand legislation banning alcoholic beverages, their importation, and their manufacture?

[Abu-Zant] This is a basic principle in our approach. You may find it strange that in the socialist, communist states alcoholic beverages are basically forbidden. They banned them for reasons related to their negative effects on the brain, on the economy and health, and on the volume of production.

[Al-Silawi] But some people may say that banning alcoholic beverages is an encroachment on their personal freedom?

[Abu-Zant] Anyone's freedom ends where others' freedom begins. [passage omitted]

[Al-Silawi] Perhaps, the legislation of such laws (the banning of alcoholic beverages) may create problems that we can dispense with. What if the government refused to enact such a law?

[Abu-Zant] The government cannot refuse if the decision was legislative, if it was the Parliament's decision. This is because the government is the executive authority. At any rate, he who does not drink alcoholic beverages openly will not be punished, but God will punish him. The law that we will call for will close factories that produce and shops that sell alcoholic beverages. The law will call for replacing the alcohol bottle with a milk can for children, and the alcoholic beverage factory with a food factory. We will save the price we pay for alcoholic

beverages to purchase a plane to bomb enemies when there is a general call to arms. These are examples, but I mean that we should stop our imports and deal with the national products.

[Al-Silawi] We do not speak about the impossible. We want to be realistic, because we have Christian brothers and tourists in our country.

[Abu-Zant] There will be special places for all those people, and Muslims should be prevented from going to these places, without encroaching on public rights. Muslims in Jordan are 97 percent of the population, and it is improper to deprive 97 percent of their right for the sake of 3 percent. This is unfair. [passage omitted]

[Al-Silawi] Are you going to seek the passing of a law banning women from leaving their homes with their heads uncovered?

[Abu-Zant] The issue of women's playing up their charm is a flagrant encroachment on public rights. Misbehavior will occur whenever women display their charm or disgracefully mix with men.

[Al-Silawi] What is your opinion about women working and the mixing of the two sexes?

[Abu-Zant] Women's work is legal with the condition that she wear Islamic dress, that her work does not lead to seclusion with men, and that her work is legal. We do not favor the mixing of the sexes in universities, schools, or colleges. We are for the separation of the sexes.

'Responsible Cooperation' in Parliament Urged

JN1211110089 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic
12 Nov 89 pp 1, 24

[Editorial: "The Parliamentary Life We Want"]

[Text] The parliamentary process has succeeded, having been carried out in an atmosphere of honesty and freedom. Our Jordanian family expects the same conditions—honesty, freedom, in addition to positive participation in shouldering responsibility—to prevail in parliamentary life.

It is no secret that one of the requirements of honesty is that support or opposition within Parliament should not be an absolute stand in and of itself. Support and opposition are formed within the context of the point at issue and the decision proposed for its solution. This means that a deputy might support a certain solution proposed by the government for a certain issue, or oppose a certain solution proposed by the government for another issue without being on the side of the government or the opposition. This is because support for or opposition to the government is not an end in itself. The aim is cooperation with the government through positive support and positive opposition. Both should go hand in hand.

On the other hand, our deputies must set an example for guaranteeing the atmosphere of freedom that dominates their discussions and stands. This means that "parliamentary blocs" to which a deputy has formerly adhered should not restrict his freedom when adopting a stand in accordance with the dictates of his conscience. Subsequently, a deputy should not abandon a stand formed in light of his convictions, even if he is pressed by the parliamentary bloc to which he formerly adhered.

Parliamentary stands should rise above the election campaign bills. However, this does not mean that a deputy should go back on promises made to voters; rather, it means that he should not become captive to those candidates to whom he was allied during the election campaign, and that he should not make his parliamentary stand a means for repaying the debt he owes them.

Parliamentary life is a gain for our entire family, not for the deputies alone. Therefore, it is a trust they undertake, and their duty is to safeguard it, provide it with a climate of integrity and freedom, which it deserves, and to regard participation in shouldering responsibility as the essence of parliamentary duty. The question does not lie in gathering support for the government nor in producing opposition to it; the question lies in founding a system of responsible cooperation between the legislative and executive authorities to lead our family toward a bright future.

Group Claims Kidnapping American, FRG Citizens

NC1511191689 Paris AFP in English 1901 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] Beirut, Nov 15 (AFP)—A previously unknown Beirut group said Wednesday it had kidnapped an American woman and two West Germans, one a seven-year-old boy.

The group, calling itself the Organisation of Just Revenge, said in a communique sent to a Western news agency in mainly Muslim West Beirut they were seized "because of their activities in Lebanon."

The latest kidnappings brought the number of Western nationals held hostage in Lebanon to 19, including nine Americans and four West Germans.

The communique, typed in Arabic, was accompanied by photopies of the passport of the American, Deborah Fahrend, and of the West German identity papers of Munir Mazhar Shams-al-Din Sami, 39, who was born in Lebanon, and his son Daniel, age seven.

It described Ms Fahrend, 54, as a journalist and editor. Her passport showed she was born in California and had received a visitors visa to Lebanon on November 1 from the Lebanese Embassy in Cyprus. It was valid until November 15.

The group did not specify when the three foreigners were abducted.

'Ambiguity' in Abduction Case

NC1611123889 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 16 Nov 89

[Text] Ambiguity continues to surround the kidnapping of an American female journalist and two West German nationals of Jordanian origin by the Just Revenge Organization in West Beirut yesterday. The organization did not give any details on the kidnapping. The organization only said that it kidnapped the three foreigners because of their activities in Lebanon.

Although officials of the U.S. Embassy in Cyprus and the West German Foreign Ministry spokesman have denied any knowledge of the kidnapping, (Emily Roy), sister of the American journalist, has said that her sister has been using the pseudonym Deborah Fahrend for years. She did not give her sister's real name. She only said that Deborah, 54, did not think of the danger when she went to Lebanon but was thinking of the professional opportunities her trip would provide.

The father and two sisters of Munir Shams-al-Din Sami said that the last time they saw him was last Tuesday morning, when he left with his son Daniel, 7, for the West German Consulate in Juniyah to take Daniel's passport and travel to Bonn via Cyprus.

It should be noted that Munir Sami is of Jordanian origin. His father has been living in Jordan for the past 10 years.

If the West German nationality of Munir Sami and his son Daniel is confirmed, their kidnapping would bring the number of West German hostages to four.

Mother Denies Detention

NC1611124889 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 16 Nov 89

[Text] REUTER NEWS AGENCY has cited the mother of a West German, who is reported to have been kidnapped in West Beirut, as saying that her son and grandson are not detained and that they are getting ready to leave the country.

An unknown organization calling itself the Just Revenge Organization yesterday announced the abduction of Munir Sami, his son Daniel, and an American named Deborah Fahrend. Munir's mother, who is residing in Beirut, did not refer to Deborah Fahrend.

Envoy Says 3 Not Kidnapped

NC1611141689 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 16 Nov 89

[Text] FRG Ambassador Wolfgang Guetelmann has stated that the American and two Germans who were declared kidnapped 2 days ago are free and were never kidnapped. In a statement to AFP, Guetelmann said that the three people came to the FRG consulate in Juniyah to get the child Daniel's passport and that they were still in Lebanon shortly after noon.

Soviet, French Envoys Meet Mu'awwad, Comment

NC1011124889 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Nov 89

[Text] President Rene Mu'awwad is scheduled to meet with the ambassadors accredited to Lebanon on Monday. They asked for an appointment to convey their congratulations.

President Mu'awwad met with Soviet Ambassador Vasiliy Kolotusha this morning. They reviewed developments in Lebanon.

After the meeting, Ambassador Kolotusha said: I conveyed once again the Soviet Union's support for the peace process which began under the Arab troika's supervision. I also conveyed the Soviet Union's support for the revival of the constitutional institutions and for the national reconciliation process in Lebanon.

Regarding the obstacle to the peace process which is represented by General 'Awn, Kolotusha said: We support the Arab troika's efforts. The Soviet Union has thrown its political and diplomatic weight to ensure the success of the process.

President Mu'awwad also received French Ambassador Rene Ala today. The ambassador stresssed the full and unreserved support of President Francois Mitterrand and his government for President Mu'awwad to help achieve his goals of rebuilding the state and reviving the institutions.

AL-DIYAR Interviews Deputy George Sa'adah

NC1011181289 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 10 Nov 89

[Text] Following his return to his town, Shibin, in the eastern area, Lebanese Front leader, Dr George Sa'adah, has given his first interview to the newspaper AL-DIYAR. In the interview, which the newspaper will publish tomorrow, Dr Sa'adah says: I regard the stand I have taken as one serving the slogans General 'Awn has propounded, not the contrary. Regarding the al-Ta'if document, Sa'adah says: It expresses neither my aspirations nor those of the coming generations, nor many other people. However, we regarded the document as a glimpse of hope.

On his return to the eastern area, Dr Sa'adah said: I am in the heart of the eastern area, and I will gradually return to the area that I represent as deputy. Contrary to all beliefs, I will also return to the [Phalangist] Party that has given me support.

Regarding the accusations that have been unleashed, Dr Sa'adah says: If bazaars and bargaining were required and if political games were allowed today, probably I or a person I support would have been president of the Republic today. He says: We did not accuse General 'Awn when he approved the seven clauses, including his approval of the Lebanese-Lebanese committee. Therefore, we ask him not to accuse us. Sa'adah adds: Neither the Phalangists nor George Sa'adah forsake the blood of the martyrs. If we have banned receptions on the occasion of our return, this does not mean that some people should exploit the situation and turn marches into ones denouncing what we have done. I will not hesitate to give all the details of the situation at a popular rally or a news conference, or to debate on television with whomever wishes to do so on the basis of amity, frankness, and truthfulness.

Sa'adah Delivers Speech on Al-Ta'if in Shibtin

NC1111193089 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Speech by Phalalngist Party Leader George Sa'adah to well-wishers in Shibtin; date not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] You might wonder why I am here tonight. I wondered and continue to wonder why I was not here earlier. This question was raised, and several answers were given. Before speaking at length, I must address my gratitude to the leader and members of the Phalangist Party in al-Batrun Province, to the heads of sections, comrades, and friends. [passage omitted]

Since I came here, many told me: We will not question you. It is sufficient that you have approved [the al-Ta'if agreement] and we know that your approval stems from our minds and convictions because you are the one who express this. Even if some are content with this, I am not, now that facts have been distorted and our stands misinterpretated. We have remained quiet to safeguard the unity of the ranks. We did not respond when we were attacked in order to safeguard Lebanese interests. However, we Phalangists fear nobody but God Almighty because we have made vows before the altar of God and that of Lebanon.

Brothers, when the issue of the security committee was raised and the committee was formed, we also did not accuse anyone. We said that these proposals were adopted and agreed upon on national premises. Why these accusations and slanders? At whom are accusations leveled? Is it right to level accusations at the Phalangist Party leader who knows the history of his party, which made sacrifices and offered martyrs at Lebanon's altar? When I was holding discussions and briefed you, they told you what role the Phalangist Party leader played and what achievements we had made in cooperation with all our colleagues and comrades.

Brothers, I said and now repeat that out of concern for the national ranks and their unity, we remained silent. But now silence represents treason. I have a complete and comprehensive file which the public must read. I personally will make this file public for the people. I respect those who staged demonstrations, raised slogans, and struggled. However, my respect will end if these people know the truth and maintain their previous attitude.

Brothers, you must know from me personally all that has taken place. I will brief you at a mass rally that I will call soon, or at a news conference in which I will say everything, or through a television debate with anyone to discuss everything. And I will ask public opinion to judge me because I reflect it and resort to it. [applause] [passage omitted]

I have decided, and my decision is irrevocable, to wage a battle for Lebanon. My battle is one of love, dialogue, honesty, and sincerity so that Lebanon may be liberated. What was written in the al-Ta'if document is a source of pride because we suceeded in introducing several achievements in it. As for the remark that the articles of the document will not be implemented, I maintain that if they are not implemented, the man who carried arms for Lebanon will not hesitate to call for carrying arms for Lebanon.

In al-Ta'if I would hold discussions and would withdraw from one meeting after another. In al-Ta'if I would hold one meeting after another and would pause at every word. When I say I would do this or that, I was not alone. Several colleagues were with me, who also would stay up late at night and make sacrifices for the sake of the Lebanese cause. During that time, I would remember the

Lebanon that is destroyed and devastated, the shelters that were full of women, children, and old people. I would remember Lebanon's destroyed infrastructure. I would remember the ports, airports, and world capitals where Lebanese are living in humiliation.

You are aware that we went to al-Ta'if according to a decision by the government because the seven articles declared by the higher Arab tripartite committee were approved by the government. So we departed for al-Ta'if. As for the details, they will be discussed later, I said to myself, and we will be content with the broad lines for the time being. I went to al-Ta'if in my capacity as a deputy and not as a party leader or leader of the Lebanese Front. However, I behaved as party leader and leader of the Lebanese Front rather than just your deputy. [applause]

I hope that my telephone calls from al-Ta'if are recorded there. I used to make more than one telephone call every day to all leaders, be they spiritual, temporal, or political. I sometimes telephoned his beatitude the patriarch in Rome more than three times a day to brief him on all details. When I failed to call up a leader, I would ask the Phalangist Party leadership to brief him. Here I should convey greetings of esteem and appreciation to the party leadership that faced up to the national responsibility during my absence. [applause] I phoned everyone, even those whom I should not have phoned. I told the officials and colleagues in al-Ta'if that I was there in three or four capacities: as deputy, as leader of the Lebanese Phalangist party, leader of the Lebanese Front, and as member of the Bkirki committee. Thus I would tell the officials there that I had had to resort to all these parties, and this is what happened. Even at the last meeting at which the Arab document was endorsed, I met with all colleagues, the deputies of the eastern area whatever their sects, religion, leanings, and trends. I refused to be the first to speak but was the last. When my turn came, I said that I would agree only if I secured the following five points:

1. That the Maronite patriarch would agree because I am a member of the Bkirki committee.

2. That the Lebanese Front would agree because I am the leader of the Lebanese Front.

3. That no letter in the political reforms would be amended, because, frankly speaking, after we agreed on reforms and things reached a crisis over the point of sovereignty, certain parties again raised points regarding reforms on which we already reached agreement. We maintained that there would be absolutely no return to this issue, particularly if the objection was raised by non-Lebanese.

4. I said that we called for amendments to the clauses of sovereignty and ties between Lebanon and Syria. I said that the amendments must ensure guarantees to dispel fears and misgivings in the statement that was to be released by the tripartite Arab committee. I said that when the statement was made, I would stand up and withdraw my agreement if it did not include the guarantees that we had demanded.

5. I said that we have a legitimate government. I said we have Prime Minister General Michel 'Awn, who defended our dignity and safeguarded the Lebanese cause. I said we cannot leave him alone or make a unilateral decision. I said we must inform him in advance of what we have agreed upon before a final agreement is reached. And if he agrees, he must be called to attend the final meeting.

A committee was formed consisting of colleagues Kazim al-Khalil, Joseph Skaf, Nasri al-Ma'luf, Khatchig Babikian, Rene Mu'awwad, Butrus Harb, Michel Sasin, and George Sa'adah. We asked for an urgent appointment with the tripartite committee. I pointed out my reservations at the meeting. I am telling you things which took place in the presence of those I have named. When I was making these reservations, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal looked at me and said: Dr George, we get demands daily. We want to end the issue. My answer was: Your Highness the prince, you will not respect me if I do not safeguard the sovereignty of Lebanon and the dignity of the Lebanese. [applause]

In response to our desire, a special plane was placed at the disposal of Lakhdar Ibrahimi, envoy of the Arab higher tripartite committee. He immediately proceeded to Lebanon in response to our request to meet with General Michel 'Awn, to brief him on what we have agreed upon, and to invite him [to al-Ta'if]. I will tell you what happened and what Lakhdar Ibrahimi told me. I will spare you the answer Ibrahimi received because I did not hear this answer from the horse's mouth. Lakhdar Ibrahimi said: I acquainted Gen 'Awn with what took place and told him that King Fahd, the guardian of the two holy shrines, is placing a special plane at your disposal to transport you to Jeddah. I shall personally accompany you aboard this plane. I will not communicate with Prime Minister al-Huss before I get your reply. I myself do not know why Gen 'Awn did not go to Jeddah.

A meeting was fixed at 0900 to give the final approval. We refused to enter the meeting hall before Ibrahimi arrived in B'abda and before we ascertained that he had met with Gen Michel 'Awn. When we learned from the various radios that this meeting had taken place, we stalled until 1100 when we entered the meeting hall. Before entering the meeting hall and when Ibrahimi had left, I immediately contacted his beautitude the patriarch on the telephone and obtained his approval. Exactly what happened must be mentioned. I also contacted the Lebanese Front's leaders and the [Phalangist] Party's leaders and received their approval. Therefore, all the reservations I had were eliminated except one. Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal contacted the Syrian authorities and insisted that no amendment should be introduced to the reforms we approved. The only reservation which remained concerned the statement which will be issued by the Arab higher tripartite committee. We went and

met with King Fahd Ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz. When the statement was read and we found that it contained the guarantees we asked, we applauded and approved.

Before we gave our approval, I was in a meeting with a large number of the colleagues at the suite where I stayed. Somebody came to tell me that Dany Sham'un was on the telephone in Kazim al-Khalil's room and wanted to speak to me. I went to Kazim al-Khalil's room accompanied by colleagues Michel Sasin, Pierre Dakkash, Maurice Fadil, and I do not know whether there were others as well. Ambassador Khalil al-Khalil was also with us. I believe that Jihad Hunayn, the son of Edward Hunayn, was also there but I am not sure. I had a discussion with Sham'un. He told me: Gen 'Awn is on the other line. What has happened? I told him about the accomplishments and the reservations which I made. He interrupted me to convey all the details on another line to Prime Minister Gen 'Awn. After I finished, he told me: What you did is great. I did not say that Gen 'Awn gave his approval. I am telling you what has happened. Gen 'Awn was on the other line.

A discussion then took place between Dany Sham'un and Dr Pierre Dakkash, who expressed a reservation regarding the issue of the appointment of deputies by the government. He wanted the Chamber of Deputies to appoint the deputies. Sham'un asked Dakkash to withdraw his reservation and give his approval. This is what happened in al-Ta'if. We should have been applauded because we made achievements of which we are not ashamed. On the contrary, we are proud of them. I repeat that these are conciliatory achievements. I believed that our achievements received the approval of all. What am I to do if some have backed down?

At any rate, unity of the ranks is what is important. The unity of the Lebanese is what counts. As for the guarantees we obtained, I contacted his beautitude the patriarch and our ambassadors in the Vatican, France, and the United States and demanded that they secure other guarantees from the security council. The security council issued its guarantees. However, I believed and continue to believe that the best guarantee lies in our agreement and in the unity of our ranks. We agreed as deputies, and we must agree as leaders and we must all go ahead and implement the al-Ta'if document. If it is not implemented, we will not lose anything. We will continue to lie in wait. I repeat what I had previously said to the effect that anyone who carried arms in 1958, 1969, 1973, and 1975 and during the long years of the Lebanese crisis in order to defend Lebanese sovereignty and dignity is ready to carry arms again whenever he feels that this sovereignty has been undermined. [applause]

Some asked: Why didn't the deputies return to Lebanon and discuss matters? All of you and I know, and I thank you for your stand, that you were prepared, that you arranged to receive me, and that thousands upon thousands of the Phalangists and their friends had arranged to meet me at Juniyah port. When this news reached me, I feared a possible clash, God forbid, particularly after I learned that some of the placards disturbed some people. These people detained those wrote the placards and tore the placards. Despite all this, I contacted the party leaders and begged them not to arrange any receptions. I told them that I was returning. My return was scheduled more than once, but it was obstructed for reasons which some interpreted differently. They said once that George Sa'adah has given in to the influence of this or that person. Their imagination went so far as to say that [Syrian Vice President] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam is the person who prevented my return, as if I took orders from him or somebody else. [applause]

The only thing which prevented my return was my desire to avert disunity in the Lebanese ranks. Despite all this, we tried hard but could not return for reasons I will not mention now in order that what I say may not become, like what others say, defamation and biased propaganda.

I am proud of every Lebanese who served the Lebanese cause. I am proud of every soldier who gave himself to service for Lebanon. I am proud of the confidence of every Phalangist who placed his trust in the Phalangist leadership. I am proud of the confidence of every Lebanese who looks upon the Phalangists whenever danger surrounds Lebanon. From this premise, I said what I said because we were accused of cowardice at times. We were accused of evasion and fear of confronting the rank and file. We were accused of having committed mistakes and of not being able to face public opinion. We were accused of many things. Christ said: I endure what I am enduring for the sake of your glory, Oh God. And I say: I endure what I am enduring for the sake of your glory, Oh Lebanon. [applause]

Now that tempers have cooled, that the clouds have dissipated, and that some deputies, including those who do not like the face of George Sa'adah, have returned, you can address these deputies and ask them about the role I and my fellow deputies performed. Talk has become necessary now, while silence was necessary before. I have the dossier ready. I am prepared, as I have already said, to make it public within the framework of love and sincerity and within the framework of competition in the service of Lebanon. If those who leveled their charges did so in good faith, then I will debate matters with them until I convince them or vice versa. If those who leveled their charges did so in bad faith in order to undermine the national role I am carrying out through the party which I lead and the Lebanese Front which I now head, then it is my duty to acquaint public opinion with the facts. May God forgive those who harmed me and who consequently undermined the role which I carried out. [applause]

Chairs Party Meeting

NC1111191189 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Text] The Phalangist Party political bureau held an extraordinary meeting for 1 and ½ hours in Shibtin

today under the chairmanship of party leader George Sa'adah. During the session, Sa'adah made an absolute and unconditional call for a quiet dialogue. He said this is what the Phalangist Party has always called for and what is needed today in a free and sober atmosphere in order to maintain the unity of ranks and position at all levels. Only this, he added, will enable us to save the homeland from what it has been suffering for 15 years, to intensify the positive aspects, and to walk through the door of a political solution.

Sa'adah told the political bureau members of his full readiness to meet with anyone at any time anywhere to explain the positions and views and give the necessary clarifications to avoid any misinterpretation or wrong positions under all circumstances.

The party leader reviewed in detail the developments from the launching of the Arab initiative up to the elections and as of today. He explained the positions and contacts made before and during the al-Ta'if meetings with the official leaders and political key figures, whether directly or through members of the Lebanese Front and the Phalangist Party. He added that all this fell within the context of saving Lebanon and safeguarding its sovereignty and unity of the territories, people, and institutions. For 53 years, the Phalangist Party has sacrificed thousands of martyrs to maintain Lebanon's sovereignty, to work for foreign armies to leave the homeland, and to spread the state's authority through its own security forces over each and every inch of its soil, he added.

Sa'adah pointed out that he will explain soon, in detail and with documents, all the positions and facts through the mass media and in expanded meetings with key figures. The party leader praised the party leaders for their stands during his absence and thanked the al-Batrun people for the reception they accorded him.

Birri on Resuming TV Transmission to South

NC1011174689 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 10 Nov 89

[Text] Amal Movement Leader and Minister Nabih Birri has announced that the Ministry of State for the South and Reconstruction has concluded a contract with two companies, one of which is Tunisian, for resuming television channel 7 transmission to the South, western al-Biqa', and another part of al-Biqa'. He said that this project, which will cost $225,000 and will be completed in 3 months, will be presented to the Council of Ministers when it meets.

Junblatt, Birri Meet Hizballah's Al-Tufayli

NC1111100789 (Clandestine) Voice of the Oppressed in Arabic to Lebanon 0630 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Text] Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri, Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt, His Eminence Shaykh Subhi al-Tufayli, and His Eminence Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban meet at Birri's home yesterday to discuss Lebanese developments.

After the meeting, Shaykh Subhi al-Tufayli said: We discussed the al-Ta'if agreement and our fear that Lebanon might be partitioned. He said that the situation is fraught with the danger that the country will be partitioned into one state in the eastern area and another in the western part.

His Eminence Shaykh Sha'ban described the al-Ta'if agreement as a plot against Lebanon. He said that the plot is extensive and that another Israel has been born in the eastern area. Lebanon, he said, has become two states and we will suffer a great deal in the future.

In his Friday sermon yesterday, Shaykh Sha'ban declared his rejection of the new Maronite president, Rene Mu'awwad, and called on the Dar al-Fatwa [mufti's office] that blessed his election to reconsider its stand so that it will not be grouped among those who advocated the al-Ta'if conference, Maronism, and Zionism. He stressed that Islam forbids Muslims from allowing themselves to be ruled by Christians and Jews. He said that all that is taking place in Lebanon is a division of spoils among Arabs, colonizers, and Maronism. He said that these developments will not divert our attention from continued rejection of the al-Ta'if resolutions and the toppling of political Maronism.

Blast Near Deputy's Home; Damage Reported

NC1011181989 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 10 Nov 89

[Text] An explosive charge went off at dawn today near the home of Deputy Michel Sasin in Brummana [in al-Matn], causing property damage. There are similarities in the bombing to previous attacks against the homes and offices of Deputies Ilyas al-Khazin, Salim 'Abd-al-Nur, and Auguste Bakhus.

SLA Man Killed by UN Soldier in South Lebanon

TA1511113789 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] A South Lebanon Army [SLA] soldier was killed this morning by shots fired by a Norwegian trooper of the UN peacekeeping forces in south Lebanon. Our reporter in the north says the incident occurred at the village of Ibil al-Saqy in the eastern sector.

A quarrel developed between UN and SLA soldiers at the spot. Suddenly, there was a burst of fire and the SLA soldier was fatally wounded. A large Israeli Army force has been sent to the area to prevent further trouble. Israeli soldiers are conducting an inquiry.

And also in south Lebanon, a large roadside charge went off this morning as an SLA patrol was passing by. No one was hurt. The incident occurred near the village of Bra'shit.

IDF, SLA Intercede To Stop Vengeance Attacks

TA1511170989 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] Tempers flared in the villages in the eastern sector of southern Lebanon following the incident in which an SLA [South Lebanese Army] soldier was killed this morning. Thousands of villagers demonstrated, demanding vengeance. In a meeting between SLA and IDF [Israel Defense Forces] representatives with the commander of the Norwegian contingent, it was decided that the UN troops would remove their roadblocks from the main highway in the eastern sector for fear of their lives. IDF and SLA units were stationed in the village of Ibil al-Saqy to prevent attempts to cause bodily damage to the Norwegians. [Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew at 1430 GMT on 15 November adds that General Antoine Lahd, the commander of the SLA, regards the incident as "extremely grave."]

UNIFIL Spokesman Confirms Shooting of Soldier

NC1511183189 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] A UNIFIL spokesman has stated that an officer from the Norwegian UNIFIL contingent shot and killed a member of agent Antoine Lahd's militia as he tried to cross the so-called security zone in the village of Ibil al-Saqy.

Mountain Areas Come Under Machinegun Fire

NC1611102689 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1000 GMT 16 Nov 89

[Text] The areas of Bshamun, 'Aytat, and 'Ayn 'Unub [in the Mountain] have come under intermittent fire from al-Yarzah army positions since 1100 this morning. The area of Ra's al-Jabal is being subjected to heavy machinegun fire from the al-Yarzah army positions in Qasr Salam.

'Heavy Tension' Reported in Southern Suburb

NC1511175489 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1735 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] Tension is heavy in the Southern Suburb. The sound of exploding rockets and bursts of machinegun fire can be heard in Burj al-Barajinah, al-Musharrafiyah, al-Shiyah, and the airport road amid a show of force by the Amal Movement and Hizballah personnel. According to security reports, traffic has come to a standstill in the areas in case the situation deteriorates further.

Afghanistan

Spokesman Says Attack on Jalalabad 'Repulsed'

BK1511150989 Hong Kong AFP in English 1459 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Excerpts] Kabul, Nov 15 (AFP)—Afghan government troops Wednesday repulsed a fresh mujahidin attack on the eastern city of Jalalabad inflicting heavy casualties on the guerrillas, a government spokesman said here.

A united force of about 1,000 guerrillas from almost all seven groups of the Pakistan-based resistance alliance took part in the attack, which focussed on the Duranta military post, some 20 kilometres to the west of Jalalabad, the spokesman said.

He added that the guerrillas were backed by artillery fire from areas around Jalalabad, Afghanistan's third largest city and the focal point of a major mujahidin offensive launched in March after the Soviet troop withdrawal a month earlier.

The sustained seige of the city petered out after four months. The latest assault came two days after a senior miliary officer in Kabul told reporters here that 10,000 guerrillas were preparing to attack the city under pressure from Pakistan, the U.S. and Saudi Arabian authorities.

The government spokesman said the armed forces were deployed around Duranta and had repulsed the attack inflicting heavy casualties on the resistance guerrillas. He said the government had not lost any positions in the fighting, which he said stopped when the surviving guerrillas fled. But the mujahidin were continuing to target Jalalabad and surrounding districts with heavy weapons fire, including rockets, he said. [passage omitted]

(On the eastern front, mujahidin guerrillas captured two government posts northeast of the key garrison of Samar Kheyl, located some 15 kilometers east of Jalalabad, rebel sources said.

(Eight Afghan government soldiers were killed in this fighting while the rebels captured one tank from the fleeing troops, while two mujahidin were killed and three wounded, the field commander 'Abdul Jabbar told AIP [AFGHAN ISLAMIC PRESS].

(The sources said that according to the latest battlefield reports, rebels had blown up an ammunition depot and destroyed two tanks in Sorkha Khan, about 20 kilometers west of Jalalabad.

(Resistance sources said a big operation was taking place in the western sector and that the rebels had blocked the Kabul-Jalalabad highway between Darunta and Sorkha Khan, capturing a 12-kilometer stretch of road.

(Resistance sources said the mujahidin had enough weaponry to maintain the pressure on Afghan government troops entrenched in Jalalabad since March, when a hastily-planned rebel assault on the city failed.

("There is no shortage of weapons now," one source said.

(Observers said the attack also appeared to have been mounted in view of the approaching winter, which hampers mobility.)

More on Jalalabad Attack

LD1511184689 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] As reported in the statement of the Republic of Afghanistan Armed Forces Supreme Command dated 13 November 1989, the enemy was preparing for a new attack on Jalalabad and Khowst. Today an extremist infantry force, the Pakistani military, and Saudi Wahabis, backed by heavy weaponry, attacked Daruntah garrison. Armed Forces units in the garrison staged a counter-attack on the joint army of the enemy and inflicted heavy losses.

The BIA military section, quoting an authoritative source of the Armed Forces, reported that yesterday the enemy intensified its heavy weapons fire on Behsud, Sorkh Rud, Samar Kheyl, and Chaprahar. Its infantry forces also attacked. Armed Forces units based in Nangarhar repulsed and neutralized the attacks, and as a result of air raids and artillery strikes, 39 of the enemy were ousted from combat lines. One mortar, two enemy trenches and two vehicles loaded with arms and ammunition were destroyed.

The source adds that fresh groups of extremists armed with heavy and light weapons, including Stingers, have reached the surroundings of Khowst to launch a broad attack. Security posts at Gorbaz, Tani, Ya'qubi, and Jaji Meydan areas yesterday were attacked with heavy weapons fire. Units of the Armed Forces in Khowst major district started successful combat activities to crush the warmongers. As a result, 44 warmongers were ousted from combat lines and their rocket launcher was destroyed.

As stated in the Armed Forces Command communique, the intensified attacks on Jalalabad and Khowst by the extremists, Pakistani military, and Saudi Wahabis again proves that besides attacks on Jalalabad, they have intensified their military pressure on Khowst.

Mujahidin Hit Surrounding Areas

BK1611091689 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 16 Nov 89

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say mujahidin forces have launched fresh attacks on the Kabul regime's positions around the besieged city of Jalalabad. The news agency of the Afghan Interim Government—MIDIA

[Media Information Department of Islamic Afghanistan], reports that the mujahidin damaged the security posts near Samarkhel and (Ghatarghai), as well as security centers in the west of the city. The mujahidin damaged two tanks and set fire to an ammunition dump in (Sorkhakhel) area. According to the news agency, the Kabul regime forces attacked the mujahidin, but were foiled. The news agency reports that the mujahidin have full control of an important security post in (Ghaterghai) and on the hills in Samarkhel, which only are 12 km away from Jalalabad.

Army Establishing Firm Control in Qandahar

BK1611023689 Hong Kong AFP in English
0229 GMT 16 Nov 89

[By Leo Dobbs]

[Text] Qandahar, Afghanistan, Nov 16 (AFP)—The army has established firm control over this war-battered southern city, Afghanistan's second largest, but its people face the daily hail of death hurled by mujahidin rocketeers.

After a year of mauling that has left entire districts flattened and houses scarred with bullets and shrapnel, the city's streets and bazaars were bustling with activity when a group of foreign reporters were flown here this week.

Former mujahidin, bristling with arms, cruised the streets in pickup trucks, but the sounds of sporadic gunfire and explosions could be heard from outside the city around the clock.

The region's provincial and military chief, Major General Nurul Haq Olomi, told reporters that the army had made a shambles of mujahidin claims that the city would be a pushover after Soviet troops withdrew in February.

"They will never succeed," said the general, who before the withdrawal had negotiated a coalition government with the mujahidin to administer Qandahar.

The coalition arrangement was rejected by President Najibullah.

Lately, the army has carried out sweeping operations aimed at wiping out mujahidin posts within rocket range of the provincial seat.

A senior officer, Lieutenant General Ali Akbar, died earlier this month, reportedly from wounds received in one such operation.

Reporters were shown ammunition dumps and weapons, including stinger and blowpipe anti-aircraft missiles captured in a sweep of villages near the key airport, about 15 kilometres (nine miles) away.

Despite government success in holding off the mujahidin over the past nine months, which observers say reflects tribal mujahidin disunity as much as army ability, residents and soldiers face a daily barrage of rocket fire.

"We have complete preparedness ... but except for rocket attacks, regular attacks won't take place," the general said, adding that the fighting had decreased.

"We are waiting for such (rocket) attacks every minute, every day," Gen. Olomi said.

Hours earlier, the rebels had hit the airport with two rockets, injuring six soldiers, guards at the airport said.

The airport is the mujahidin's favorite target.

Traders in the bazaar said up to five rockets had hit Qandahar Monday, killing four people.

As the army tightens its grip on the city, it tries to strike deals with mujahidin tribesmen, encouraging them to switch alliegance and join the government for salary and perks.

As a result, former mujahidin cradling rocket-propelled grenade launchers and toting Soviet AK-47 assault rifles, can be seen cockily cruising the roads.

Gen. Olomi said 10 groups of 30 to 100 men each had responded to the government's reconciliation call, and that 90 per cent of the groups in the region were in contact with the government.

He said 34 groups were against the government in the name of the jihad (Islamic holy war), which he and the Najibullah government call fratricide since the Soviet troop pullout.

More than 100 former guerrillas were presented to the reporters at the impressive governor's house, some of whom said they had switched sides in the past week after rallying to the government view that the jihad their leaders want is no longer just.

A Jamiat-e Eslami faction commander, Muhammad Anwar, said he had surrendered to the government three days earlier, after fighting the regime for 18 months.

He said he had earlier worked for Kabul, but joined the Jamiat in response to the jihad call, only to find that it was all wrong.

"There was no jihad after the Soviet troop withdrawal and the jamiat leaders themselves are the Russians for us now," he said.

Other commanders told of infighting between factions of the Pakistan-based resistance alliance.

One of them said he now received a monthly salary of 18,000 afghanis (45 dollars, or three times an average civil servant's salary) from the government for joining the militia.

He, along with his men, also received coupons and rations for "as much as we need per day in food and supplies," he said.

Wakil Sends Message to UN Secretary General

LD1511211689 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] The following message recently was sent to the UN secretary general by Abdol Wakil, foreign minister of the Republic of Afghanistan:

The solution of the issue of Afghan refugees as mentioned in Document No 2 of the Geneva Accords and in bilateral agreement between the Republic of Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan regarding the voluntary return of refugees of the parties in the agreement. This agreement binds the Republic of Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to carefully implement the provisions of this agreement. The government of the Republic of Afghanistan, in full conformity with Articles Nos 1 and 2 and other articles of Document No 2 of the Geneva Accords, has provided all the necessary conditions for the return of refugees to their homes. Legal provisions have been created which secure the right to choose place of residence, equal rights of refugees, freedom of movement, the right to work and other rights and privileges for refugees. In addition, other necessary measures concerning the return of refugees have been agreed upon.

Regrettably, Pakistan, contrary to the provisions embodied in Document No 2 of the Geneva Accords, on one hand is creating various obstacles to the return of refugees to their homeland. On the other hand, by intensifying its interference, intervention and open aggressions against the Republic of Afghanistan, Pakistan is putting the peaceful solution of the situation around Afghanistan in jeopardy by ignoring Articles No 4 and 5 of this document. The document emphasizes the need to create joint commissions to organize, coordinate and supervise the orderly and peaceful return of the refugees, as well as to determine border crossing points, to set up the necessary crossing centers and other procedures for the refugees. Pakistan, by ignoring demands made by the Republic of Afghanistan, has not taken action to create such commissions. Based on Article No 7, Document No 2 of the Geneva Accords, the measures embodied in Articles No 4 and 5, will end 15 November 1989. Once again I would like to stress the need for comprehensive cooperation by the relevant parties for the orderly and peaceful return of the refugees in accordance with the Geneva Accords and the resolutions passed by the 43d and 44th session of the UN General Assembly on Afghanistan.

I request his excellency to draw the attention of the Pakistani authorities to their commitments stemming from Document No 2 of the Geneva Accords—in particular, Article No 7 of this document, which requires the parties take further measures to assess the implementation [word indistinct]. Moreover, taking the opportunity of his goodwill visits, I ask your excellency to arrange a high-level meeting so the various parties can assess the issue.

Diplomats Briefed on Geneva Accords Violations

LD1511203189 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] The Geneva Accords were signed a year and a half ago today. An explanatory meeting was held today in the press center of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in which a series of facts and figures on the implementation of the accords was presented to press attaches and foreign journalists by Deputy Foreign Minister Daud Kawian.

Among other things, the deputy foreign minister said: The agreements took into account the interests of all countries of the region, and implementation of the accords requires the total good will and cooperation of all contracting sides. But unfortunately, the passage of a year and a half since the introduction of the agreements shows that aggression and interference in the internal affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan have acquired wide dimensions with the passing of every day. The main violations by Pakistan have been reported to the UNGOMAP [UN Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan] through 920 notes of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs covering 7,344 cases of violations by Pakistan.

Najibullah Congratulates Bulgaria's Mladenov

LD1611064389 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0518 GMT 16 Nov 89

[Text] Kabul, Nov. 15, BAKHTAR—Najibullah, president of the Republic of Afghanistan and general secretary of the PDPA CC [Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan], has sent a congratulatory message to Sofia addressed to Peter Mladenov on his election as general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee.

GDR's Krenz Thanks Najibullah for Message

LD1511064789 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0527 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] Kabul, Nov. 14, BAKHTAR—Egon Krenz, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and president of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic has sent a gratefulness message to Kabul addressed to Najibullah, president of the Republic of Afghanistan in reply to his congratulatory message sent to Berlin on his election to the post of the general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and president of the State Council of the GDR.

India

Gandhi 'Angry' About Bhutto Remark on Shrine

BK1611005889 Hong Kong AFP in English 1923 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 15 (AFP)—Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said Wednesday he was angered by criticism

from Pakistan Premier Benazir Bhutto over his government's handling of Hindu-Muslim violence in India the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) reported.

"I feel extremely angry about the statement (of Ms. Bhutto). We cannot put up with this," Mr. Gandhi was quoted as saying in the eastern naval town of Visakhapatnam.

The prime minister repeated the remark at several rallies across India while electioneering for his ruling Congress (I) Party, PTI said.

PTI said he also attacked the opposition parties for their alleged silence on Ms. Bhutto's reaction to riots in recent weeks which have left more than 250 dead, mostly in northern India.

The violence stemmed from the laying of a foundation stone for a Hindu temple at a plot claimed by Muslims in the northern town of Ayodhya. The row has polarized the two communities.

Mr. Gandhi said Ms. Bhutto's criticism of Indian authorities for allowing the start of construction was deliberately aimed at alienating Muslim voters from the Congress (I) in elections on November 22, 24 and 26.

"India will not tolerate this kind of interference in its internal affairs," said Mr. Gandhi, who is also president of the Congress (I).

He said Ms. Bhutto's criticism was "not based on facts and it could exacerbate communal tension in India," PTI reported.

The news agency said Mr. Gandhi also accused Pakistan of backing Sikh separatism in Punjab state and asked whether "some elements" in the Islamic nation wanted to avenge the 1971 secession of East Pakistan, now Bangladesh.

Bangladesh was formed as a separate country following a bloody civil war in the then East Pakistan and a brief Indo-Pakistan war in December 1971.

(In the Pakistani city of Karachi on Wednesday, several hundred fundamentalist Muslims staged a rally to protest the building of the temple.

(They marched to the Indian Consulate in the city center and handed a memorandum to the Indian deputy high commissioner expressing concern over the communal riots in India.

(The protest was organized by a previously unknown group, the Babri Mosque Action Committee.

(Earlier, Muslim groups tried to disrupt the first cricket test between the Indian and Pakistani teams.

(In view of current tensions, special security measures had been taken for the protection of the Indian players.

(Observers said, however, that the protest campaign could take serious turn when the Indians play in the Punjab Province, where the opposition-led government has taken a strong position on the temple-mosque issue.)

Also on Wednesday, a leader of India's largest Communist Party blamed the Hindu-Muslim violence on Mr. Gandhi's party, PTI said.

V.S. Achuthanandan, a Politburo member of the independent Communist Party of India-Marxist, was quoted as saying in the southern town of Trivandrum that the construction of the Hindu Temple at Ayodhya was a "most severe blow" to India's constitutionally guaranteed policy of secularism.

Criticism of New Delhi by Islamic countries, including Saudi Arabia and Iran, has drawn flak from other opposition parties, which have dubbed it interference in the internal matters of the country.

Janata Party (People's Party) leader Subramaniam Swamy told reporters here Wednesday that Mr. Gandhi should not allow Islamic countries to "dictate any solution" to the Ayodhya temple-mosque dispute.

Homi Daji, a leader of the pro-Moscow Communist Party of India, also joined the chorus of condemnation of Islamabad, saying "Islamic countries have no business to interfere in our affairs."

The right-wing Bharatiya Janata (Indian People's) Party and the National Front, the country's main opposition alliance, have also slammed Islamabad in recent days.

Muslims number 100 million of India's estimated 850 million population.

PRC Premier Comments on Improved Relations

BK1611090289 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Nov 89

[Text] China is to soon supply Pakistan a nuclear power plant of 300,000 kilowatt capacity. This was disclosed by the visiting Chinese prime minister, Mr Li Peng, at a press conference in Islamabad this morning. He said the power plant would be used for production of energy for peaceful uses.

Our Islamabad correspondent Suresh Chopra reports that an agreement to this effect was signed in Islamabad yesterday.

Referring to Sino-Indian relations, Mr Li Peng said the relations between the two countries have improved significantly after the visit of the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, in December last.

Communists 'Very Confident' as Elections Near

BK1611034489 Hong Kong AFP in English 0307 GMT 16 Nov 89

[By M.R. Narayan Swamy]

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 16 (AFP)—India's Communists, a marginal but influential force, are brimming with confidence ahead of parliamentary polls and hoping to win a record number of seats to influence government policy.

"We are confident, very confident," said Muqimuddin Farooqi, a National Council member of the pro-Moscow Communist Party of India (CPI) as he talked about the leftist parties' prospects in the November 22-24-26 ballot.

The CPI hopes to provide a new direction to India's socio-economic policy by sending "a sizeable number" of representatives to the new parliament, surpassing their previous record of 48 parliamentarians elected in 1971, he said.

Mr. Farooqi, 69, said the PCI would also support, if necessary, the centrist National Front if it defeated Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress (I) Party in the coming elections.

The CPI, one of the oldest communist parties in Asia, and the more influential Communist Party of India (Marxist)—the CPI (M)—are contesting 54 and 64 parliamentary constituencies respectively.

Along with the minor Revolutionary Socialist Party and the Forward Bloc, which are fighting for four seats each, the "left group", as it is known in parliament, has fielded 126 candidates.

Mr. Farooqi said the left was hopeful of "at least doubling" its current strength of 33 MPs, which political pundits say is well within the realm of possibility.

The confidence apparently stems from the two communist-run state governments and the way they have succeeded in influencing centrist political parties in drawing up poll alignments.

The CPI and CPI (M) together have a cadre strength of about one million, while their front organisations have 33 million members, controlling hundreds of trade and farmers' unions across India.

Communists in India enjoy a relatively spotless record in their uncompromising attitude to sectarian forces, while their leaders boast a unblemished reputation in a country where corruption is a byword.

The resistance to Sikh separatists in Punjab by the two Communist Parties, more than 200 of whose supporters have been killed in the process, has also won them many sympathisers.

"The left has been playing and will play an important role in shaping domestic and foreign policies even while being out of the government," said Mr. Farooqi, who has been a member of the CPI since 1939.

"Our aim is to preserve the country's secular-democratic setup, give a new orientation to economic policies, strengthen the public sector and cement the non-aligned foreign policy," he added.

Though largely confined to select areas, the CPI and CPI (M) now play an influential role in national politics.

Veteran CPI (M) leader Jyoti Basu often figures in opinion polls seeking popular alternatives to Mr. Gandhi.

Mr. Basu, India's most charismatic Communist, has been chief minister of eastern West Bengal State since 1977 at the head of a leftist government—the longest reign for an elected Communist administration in the world.

Political observers admit that it is the performance of the West Bengal Government more than anything else that has given Communists the respect they enjoy even outside their traditional bastions.

"For the first time, it seems, the left front is aware of an impending national role," said the popular HINDUSTAN TIMES daily, referring to a possible scenario where no party may get absolute majority in elections.

Leaders of the Janata Dal (People's Party), the main opposition party, say that if they had to choose, they would prefer the left to the pro-Hindu, rightist Bharatiya Janata (Indian People's) Party.

The BJP and the Communists loathe each other, and the former is also seeking to win about 50 to 60 seats in the new parliament.

The CPI was formed in 1925 and emerged the biggest opposition party after the 1952 general elections, India's first after independence. It became the world's first Communist Party to take power by the ballot when it won the 1957 elections in southern Kerala State.

But its influence plunged following a 1964 split that resulted in the birth of the CPI (M), which itself controlled a third state government until it lost to the Congress (I) in elections last year.

Although there are a dozen other left-wing parties in India, the CPI and CPI (M) form the communist core whose original revolutionary zeal seems to have been channeled into parliamentary politics.

Byelections to Constituencies in Kashmir Postponed

BK1611092289 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 16 Nov 89

[Text] The election commission has postponed holding of the byelections in four assembly constituencies of Sopor, Anantnag, Homeshali Bugh and Riasi in Jammu and Kashmir. The state chief electoral officer Mr (C.B. Buddu Gujar) told AIR [All India Radio] Jammu correspondent this morning that this has been done at the request of the state government as well as some political parties.

According to the program announced earlier, the notifications for byelections in four assembly constituencies was to be issued today but it has now been kept in abeyance. New dates for the byelections would be announced later.

Statement Welcomes SWAPO Election Victory

BK1511154189 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] India has welcomed the victory of the South West African People's Organization, SWAPO, in the preindependence elections in Namibia. An official statement issued in New Delhi today said despite odds, SWAPO has won a majority of seats confirming its position as the representative of the largest number of Namibians. It expressed India's confidence that SWAPO will be able to build a consensus with other parties on the future constitutional framework of free Namibia under the leadership of Mr Sam Nujoma.

Pointing out that the last colony in South Africa is shaking off its shackles, the statement said India shares the joy of the Namibian people and pledges its support to their full independence.

Congratulating the president of SWAPO, Mr Sam Nujoma, on his party's victory, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi reaffirmed India's continuing solidarity and support to SWAPO.

The Namibian constituent assembly meets in Windhoek next week to start the work of drawing up the country's constitution after independence. The SWAPO president, Mr Nujoma, will be the acting chairman of the assembly till it elects a regular chairman.

Five Killed in Bhagalpur; Curfew in Varanasi

BK1511161389 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] In Bihar, five persons were killed and two injured last night when a violent mob attacked Pekhutola village under Pirpainti police station of Bhagalpur District. According to the home secretary, Mr J.L. Arya, the situation is now reported under control, but tense. Senior officials and additional forces have been sent there. Meanwhile, the situation in other parts of Bhagalpur District is reported to be peaceful. However, the night curfew will continue in Bhagalpur town as a precautionary measure.

In Varanasi, curfew was clamped today in Adampura, Jaidpura, Kotwali and Chowk police station areas as a precautionary measure. According to official sources, the situation is peaceful barring one or two minor incidents. Police patrolling has been intensified; 133 persons have been taken into custody.

Trapped Coal Miners Saved; Rescue Continues

BK1611031189 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 16 Nov 89

[Text] In West Bengal, 35 out of the 71 trapped miners of (Mahavi) colliery near Raniganj have been rescued till 0730 this morning. According to the information reaching Coal India Limited [CIL] in New Delhi, the rescue operations are continuing and it is expected that all the persons will be brought out by noon today.

Rescue operations for taking out the trapped miners started early this morning. The miners were rescued through a 24-inches-diameter hole. A special capsule was designed by experts of the CIL for bringing the miners out of the ground through the hole. The miners are being taken out one by one in the capsule fabricated in a record time of 24 hours.

The chairman of Coal India Limited, Mr (N.P. Nalanan), who is supervising the rescue operation, said that all the 35 workers were taken to the (Basra) hospital for medical checkups and were found in good health.

An official inquiry has been ordered into the incident.

Iran

Simultaneous Troop Withdrawal, Exchange Urged

LD1611144189 Tehran IRNA in English 1413 GMT 16 Nov 89

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 16, IRNA—Iran has officially informed the U.N. chief's especial envoy Jan Eliasson that it is prepared for an immediate and simultaneous repatriation of POWs and troop withdrawal to internationally-recognized boundaries, the foreign minister announced here Thursday.

"This important decision has been taken by the Islamic Republic of Iran in order to speed up implementation of the most urgent provisions required by Resolution 598," Ali Akbar Velayati said after his last round of talks wtih Eliasson.

"This, we hope, would pave the way for peace and relieve the sufferings of the displaced citizens of areas under occupation as well as the POWs in the two countries," the foreign minister said.

The issues of troop withdrawal and POW exchange have been top on the U.N. agenda since the establishment of cease-fire between the two countries last year.

Iraq insists on early exchange of POWs as it believes the number of Iraqi POWs are more than that of Iranian war prisoners.

Iran has time and again stated that exchange of POWs should begin after the completion of troop withdrawal.

The Islamic Republic has also accepted the proposals made by Eliasson during his shuttles between Tehran and Baghdad over the past two weeks.

Mr. Velayati said "We have accepted all specific proposals, every single one put forward by the U.N. chief's special envoy within the agenda of paragraph 41 of a report to the Security Council. "This was a move in goodwill and a bid to help break the present artificial impasse which benefits none."

This is a referrence to a report presented by the secretary general to renew the mandate for the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observor Group (UNIIMOG) which stands between the forces of the two sides.

Paragraph 41 of the report, adopted as the agenda for Eliasson's visit to the region, underscores the urgency of troop withdrawal and exchange of POWs as well as the role of the secretary-general.

A possible follow-up meeting with the secretary-general has apparently been agreed upon for the last week of December. It is yet unclear whether Iran's new position will bring about a breakthrough, but it appears that now the U.N. has its basket full to make a final move for peace by the end of this year.

Khamene'i Speaks 15 Nov on Enemies of Islam

LD1511152789 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Speech by Ayatollah Khamene'i, leader of the Islamic revolution, on 15 November at meeting with families of POWs and martyrs; place not specified—recorded; introductory paragraph read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, a large number of the selfless devotees and the respected families of martyrs, the POWs, and those missing in action from all over the country today met with his eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i, leader of the Islamic revolution. We shall bring to a close the news of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran for this hour with a broadcast of the speech delivered by the leader of the Islamic revolution at this meeting. Goodbye and God bless.

[Begin Khamene'i recording] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I too, in turn, express my sincere devotion to you, great families of the martyrs. Truly, you are among the most selfless and devoted people of our country and revolution. I thank all of you who have come from far away and different parts of the country and have presented me with this joy. I especially thank the senior gentlemen ulema and the respected Friday prayer leaders.

The value of self-sacrifice and martyrdom on the path of God is greater in our times than in many of the times in the history of Islam. Martyrdom is always valuable and self-sacrifice along the path of God is always a great and lofty deed. But this same great and good deed becomes greater, more important, and more valuable in certain eras. For instance, in the early days of Islam self-sacrifice had really many values, and the reason for this was that in those times, Islam was like a sapling. If it were not for the self-sacrifices, the enemies of Islam would perhaps have pulled out this sapling. [passage omitted]

In our times, striving and self-sacrifice have a multiplicity of values. These times are the same as those periods when, for example, if someone fights for God and becomes a martyr, this would differ from similar past periods. If we are to summarize the reasons and causes, then we should say the reason is that today, the enemies of Islam are, better equipped than they have ever been in history; the equipment now at the disposal of the enemies of Islam has never been available during the past. For instance, in one period in the early days of Islam, the oppressive and usurper Caliphs wanted to destroy the reputation of the Lord of the faithful—may God's peace and benedictions be upon him—and spread poisonous words about him within the Islamic society. They conducted propoganda against the Lord of the Faithful, against pure Muhammadan Islam, and against the correct interpretation of the Koran so as to drag people in the direction that they themselves wanted to take.

How did they carry out this task, how long did it go on, and what means did they use? They sent people to all parts of the world of Islam so that these people would find a crowd, a group, deliver a sermon, and say something to fill people's minds with those subjects and topics which those despotic rulers wanted. This is a difficult task; of course they carried out this difficult task, but naturally they were not very successful.

In this present time, the world's propoganda means and instruments have progressed in an incredible way. if they want to conduct propaganda against Islam—which is what they want and what they do—no effort is involved for the powerful anti-islamic men. It is not very difficult for them to do this. The task which in the past took several years to carry out—and even then this was confined to a limited region—can today be carried out within several hours and on a very extensive scale. They make films and show them on television the world over. These are anti-Islamic. Anyone watching these films and who does not know much about Islam would look pessimistically on Islam. Their radios, their newspapers, their news agencies, and their media broadcasts are continuously working, on a universal level, against Islam and against Islamic values. This is one example of the (?power) of the equipment used by the enemies of Islam.

Today, the powers can easily bring pressure to bear on Muslims anywhere in the world. It is easy for the powers to exert pressure on the weak, defenseless, and unarmed masses—you can see this for yourself. Thousands of muslims, for example, in India come under pressure, and the government there, if not assisting the enemies of Islam and Muslims—which it may be possibly doing—then all it does is sit and watch a larger group exert pressure on the assembly of muslims who, despite the

fact that they are very numerous, are nevertheless a minority in that country. They kill, they insult, they beat people up, they make people homeless. This is one example. In Islamic countries, Muslim groups which rise up in defense of Islam are easily brought under pressure, imprisonment, and torture by the leaders of those countries. And world powers, too, support the latter, that is, the government.

Egypt is like this today, and many other countries are the same. They have driven out a Muslim nation—the Palestinian nation—from their cities, homes, and country. The big world powers assist in this task; rather, they themselves carry out this deed. There is no doubt about this. Today, the equipment, power, and resources used to exert pressure on Muslims and supporters of Islam by the enemy differ vastly from the past. Now, under these circumstances, if a national revolts in order to defend Islam, to endow Islam with glory, to wage jihad along the path for the glory and continuation of Islam, to not fear anyone or anything, and to achieve martyrdom for this struggle, then this revolt, this struggle, this martyrdom is more valuable than all achievements throughout history.

You, the Iranian nation, particularly you, the families of martyrs and the dependents of martyrs, have the privilege of knowing that they have revolted for the sake of Islam, that they shed blood, and gave martyrs at a time when the enemies of Islam are equipped with all sorts of weapons throughout the world. It is a great and glorious deed to have stood up against the powerful, armed, impudent, bullying, oppressive, and cheeky enemy. This is what our nation has done, and the greatness of our nation is due to this same martyrdom of your young ones and the courage of your children.

You should also be aware of two parallel points which I mentioned in my speech. Now we shall separate these two points and take them separately. The first point is that today Islam is more than ever before in the world, the object of grudge and enmity by the heads of Satanic powers. More than ever. They were also against Islam in the past.

The world bullies have never liked Islam. They have always resented Islam. Today, however, their hostility is several times stronger. Today, the arrogant powers have tasted the blows inflicted on them by the revived Islam. Today, the Western satanic powers—the United States, its allies and its stooges, have understood the meaning of a Muslim nation's uprising for the sake of God. Therefore, they are more afraid of Islam and bear a more deeprooted grudge and hostility against Islam. This is the first point.

The second point is that you, the committed and steadfast Muslims, have succeeded in standing against this hatred, this wrath, and this insane foreign hostility. Your steadfastness and your commitment to Islam is more valuable than the commitment demonstrated by the Muslims 50 or 100 years ago. Your commitment is the same as the commitment by Muslims in the early Islamic era. It is difficult to be so committed, therefore it is more rewarding. The so-called Muslims who lived in this world for 50, 60, or 70 years, who never confronted the enemies of God even once in 70 years, and who did not show their displeasure to the enemies of God, and so never received the slightest harm from the enemies of God, could they be called Muslims? It is different from the commitment shown to Islam by our youth who entered the holy battlefield against the enemies of God when they were children and who are now 20 or 25 years old.

The young one, who has gone to the battlefield, demonstrated selflessness and self-sacrifice, and who has ended up disabled, a martyr, or a POW, is completely different from those who were Muslims by name alone. [passage omitted]

Today, in a world in which the bullies have decided to confront Islam because they are afraid of Islam and because they have received blows from Islam, you have decided to revive Islam and make it respectable. This is a highly significant task. Let me tell you that you will eventually succeed. You will eventually bring prestige to Islam, contrary to the desire of those who cannot bear this. The world powers and the emperors of wealth and might should not imagine that they can push Islam out of the arena by their tough measures, the examples of which we can see in Europe, in some Islamic countries, and in other places. Islam will remain an entity as it has in the past. The morale of Islam is the morale of resistance. Gone are the days when they could isolate Islam. They did isolate Islam for many years. It was so isolated that they were no longer afraid of Islam, because it was no longer posing a threat. Islam was retreating, it was distorted, and it had reached a point when Muslims were ashamed of admitting they were Muslims. They were ashamed of begining their speeches with the phrase in the name of God.

After establishing the Islamic Republic, when the representatives of the Islamic Republic gave honor and prestige to Islam at important world forums, others decided to catch up with the convoy, and now some Muslim leaders begin their speeches with in the name of God. Previously they were embarassed to say this phrase. They never mentioned God. They were shamed. That was the fate of Islam then. No one was afraid of that islam. The United States is not afraid of the Islam observed by such mammonists as Saudi Arabia and their ilk. It is afraid of genuine Islam, the Koranic Islam, the Islam of jihad, the Islam of struggle, and the Islam of reliance on God. This is the same Islam practised by our revolutionary people; you and your youths who went, fought, and gave martyrs. They are afraid of this Islam.

Every single youth we have on the front is considered as a threat by arrogance. Each of our POWs in the prisons of the Ba'thist government is considered a potential threat. The families of the POWs should realize this and should be proud of it. [passage omitted]

The same regime, which subjected our POWs to so much hardship, is now saying that the issue of the POWs is a humane issue in order to deceive the world public opinion and for the sake of expediency. The enemy raises this as a humane issue and says let us exchange the POWs before withdrawal. Which POWs should we exchange? The POWs whose names are not registered? Thousands of our POWs have not been registered in the prisons and prison camps of the Ba'thist regime, and the Red Cross has not had the courage or has not been willing to go and register them. A number of our POWs have been registered there and they are saying: Return all the iraqi POWs in Iran so that we can return the ones we have registered. If that were to happen, we would beg Iraq for many years in order to prove that we have several thousand more POWs in their country. This is the way they behave. They raise the issue of the POWs as a humane issue, whereas they refrain to provide the minimum service required by the POWs. They have even refused to permit registration of their names in the Red Cross list. Many of those classed as missing-in-action are in fact among the POWs, but the Iraqi regime has not given any names or their whereabouts.

The media system of global arrogance, the same media which continuously supported Iraq during the war, has raised the issue of the POWs. We are interested in the POWs fate more than them. We are more interested in attaining the release of our children and dear ones from Iraqi prison camps. No one is more sympathetic toward their cause than us. But we do not wish to be deceived by the enemy. We do not wish to see those cowardly statesmen who stood behind Iraq during the 8-year war and who assisted it help it here again. Yes, the issue of the POWs is a humane issue, but the first step for solving this humane problem must be taken by Iraq by saying sincerely how many Iranian POWs it is holding. The Red Cross, which is supposed to be a neutral body, has so far failed to perform this task. Of course again this is because we are Muslims. For the sake of being Muslims and for the sake of serving God's path, we have tolerated many such hardships, and we shall continue to do so. Then with almighty succour and through our own steadfastness, we shall ultimately bring the enemy to his knees. [passage omitted]

Yazdi Reviews Tehran Revolution Courts

LD1511174289 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1600 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Yazdi, head of the judiciary, while visiting various parts of Tehran's Islamic Revolution Court and tribunals, today reviewed the activities of Tehran's revolution courts.

The head of the judiciary then attended a gathering of court and tribunal judges and in some remarks stressed the importance of judgment in Islam. He said: The judicial system can reach its goals through safeguarding its complete independence.

Yazdi added: If it is said that we should act in a revolutionary manner, it does not mean that we should ignore the law. It is in obedience to the law that we should act in a revolutionary manner.

Yazdi on Judicial Independence

LD1511232389 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] On Wednesday, Yazdi, head of the Judiciary, visited various departments of the Islamic revolution court and the public prosecution department of Tehran-Evin [as heard], and reviewed closely the achievements of Tehran's public prosecutor's office.

Then, in a gathering of judges from the court and the public prosecution office, he referred to a tradition from his eminence "Ali, peace be upon him, [the first Shi'i imam] on investigating complaints, and also the necessity of paying more attention to the judicial system. He said: The judicial system should protect its complete independence in order to be able to attain its goals. Independence means not accepting advice, instruction, or being influenced, and not being afraid of any other person's personality and rank.

The judge should give his opinion on the case with complete independence and he should investigate any case, at any level. He should not take into consideration anybody's influence.

The head of the Judiciary added: The country's high ranking officials have supported the issue of the judiciary's independence, and if it is said that we should act in a revolutionary manner, it does not mean that we should act illegally. But we should act in a revolutionary manner while observing the law.

Yazdi added: In no law has permission been given to me, as head of the Judiciary, to tell a judge that he should judge this or that way.

The head of the Judiciary also said: Judges who are the main axis of the judicial power, should enjoy complete respect.

At the end, pointing to the problems and the shortages of the Judiciary, he said: The Judiciary's problems and shortcomings are being reviewed, and the gentlemen should announce their viewpoints so that we can resolve the problems through legal channels.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Refutes REUTER Report

NC1611074889 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 16 Nov 89

[Text] The Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman has refuted a report by the British news agency REUTER on a change in Iran's stand on the implementation process of UN Security Council Resolution 598. Our correspondent interviewed the Foreign Ministry spokesman. We invite you to listen to this interview.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] The British news agency REUTER has interpreted the request by the Islamic Republic of Iran for the precise figures on Iranian POW's as a change in Iran's stand on the implementation of Resolution 598. Please comment on this in your capacity as the Foreign Ministry spokesman.

[Spokesman] In the name of God, the almighty, the merciful. REUTER's interpretation of today's remarks by His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i, leader of the Islamic revolution is completely wrong. The Islamic Republic's view on the implementation of the resolution is very clear and conforms with the text of the resolution. In other words, the first step should be withdrawal, followed by an exchange of POW's. Therefore REUTER's interpretation of Aytollah Khamene'i's remarks to mean that Iran has set conditions for the exchange of POW's and that for the first time it has omitted its call for the withdrawal of Iraqi soldiers from Iranian territory is completely wrong and misleading. On the basis of the Security Council resolution which should be implemented, withdrawal to international borders followed by the exchange of all POW's—without any preconditions—should be carried out immediately.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much.

[Spokesman] You are welcome. [end recording]

REUTER Misinterpreted Khamene'i Speech

LD1511221889 Tehran IRNA in English 1815 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 15, IRNA—The Foreign Ministry spokesman today termed as "absolutely wrong" the British news agency REUTER's attempts to misinterpret a speech made by the leader of the Islamic Revolution, Ayatollah 'Ali Khamene'i Wednesday. Spokesman Morteza Sarmadi told IRNA that "the Islamic Republic's view on implementation of UN Resolution 598 agrees with the text of the resolution. The meaning is clear: First withdrawal of troops and then exchange of POWs." It is quite wrong to distort the remarks of the leader of the Islamic Revolution in such a way that implies "Iran set conditions for exchange of POW's but for the first time omitted demands that Iraqi troops withdraw from its territory," he said. Sarmadi made it clear that as per Resolution 598 withdrawal of troops to internationally-recognized borders must first take place, followed immediately by POW exchange without any pre-conditions.

Commentary Analyzes U.S.-Iranian Relations

NC1311141189 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 4 Nov 89 p 20

['A. Marvi Commentary: "Iran and America: A Decade of Crisis"]

[Excerpts] After the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran when the Shah's regime was overthrown and the U.S. military and security network in the Persian Gulf was dismantled—a disgrace suffered by America with the defeat of Washington's policy in the region—a new phase marked by a decade of crisis and exacerbated hostility began in Tehran-Washington relations. [passage omitted]

The Reagan administration stressed the "Rambo doctrine" under which covert unconventional military force was used to inflict pressure on anti-American forces. [passage omitted]

Even though the new U.S. Administration refrains from overtly displaying the harshness in its policies, America's incompetence in solving the hostage problem and dealing with attacks on American citizens throughout the world has nevertheless cut off the path toward the implementation of an effective policy favored by America. The continuation of this bankruptcy—which has placed a bottleneck in front of American foreign policy in particular—led to Congress' approval of unprecedented "laws" permitting overt intervention in the sovereign affairs of other countries. [passage omitted]

The Bush cabinet, which came to power with the slogan of refraining from involvement in covert operations, has—by overtly emphasizing the need to implement the Rambo doctrine, a clear example of which was the recent overt intervention in the coup attempt in Panama—continued the policies of the past administration. It has been able to involve Congress, which usually plays a dynamic but cautious role in foreign policy, in its acts.

The impact of this policy will have grave consequences for the lives of foreign nationals who are on America's so-called list of terrorism and give rise to the adoption of special defense and security measures.

In other words, the recent Senate decision and the law which was approved in the Majlis last week show that hostility and various political and economic obstacles continue to remain in Iranian-U.S. relations and that there is still a very long way to go until all these are removed.

Commentary Warns About U.S.-Iranian Ties

NC1311203189 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 5 Nov 89 p 2

[Commentary by Hoseyn Ziya'i: "The First Step, a Descent of Values"]

[Excerpts] The adoption of the policy of the "first step" comprises one of the basic essentials in forging ties between Iran and the United States in the current U.S. strategy for formulating a new chapter in relations with Iran. The emergence of this new phenomenon currently prevalent in the profound analyses of the West also has affected the atmosphere surrounding Iran's relations with the West. The optimistic outlook that Westerners have subsequently conjured up for themselves, including the main factors for devising a new mechanism for

relations with regard to the Islamic Republic of Iran's future coexistence with the West, stems from the fact that most of the European capitals now have opened their financial and commercial doors to Iran, and the analysts consider this as an affirmation of the above. [passage omitted].

In its capacity as the political center of the West, the United States believes that for Iran to attain political coexistence with the West and reap its benefits, Iran must initiate the first step toward the West. Foremost with such a step would be a concomitant decline and a surrender of values. The West is insisting on an unconditional release of Western hostages. Western political systems see this as the first step, which they desire. In such a case, the United States and Europe anticipate a new chapter in ties with Iran, which would incorporate a political and cultural attitude and a political insensitivity to be imbued in the cradle of Islam against the organized and orchestrated tyrannical vendetta of the international community. [passage omitted].

The Westerners and their protagonists within the country—those who show their true faces in the various assessments—attribute all the present social problems to the Islamic revolution's essence of combating injustice and seeking justice. They have therefore made these two factors the target of their relentless attacks. They nurture schemes for purging and cleansing the Islamic revolution of all its durable values in their political and deceitful fantasies. Moreover, they think that abstaining from these two factors is the panacea for curing the ills of society. [passage omitted]

If the values and principles of a revolution were to be thrown to the changing winds and whims of the centers of world power and in every season of such ties, and if retreats and concessions are to be made in keeping with its exigencies at every particular stage, it will not be long before nothing is left of the revolution except an empty balloon. Until such time as a realistic way of thinking and the tried and tested cures propounded by various groupings are not infected and contaminated by the usual series of impurities, which stem from political games in the world along with the concomitant negative political impact, they will continue to be popularly accepted and relatively acclaimed. If there comes a time when this mode of thought tries to taint longstanding, traditional sanctities and subtleties, and thus brings about a complete transformation of the Islamic revolution in keeping with the unjust international system, they will themselves suffer the first blow.

When the leader of world apostasy with its destructive and complicated weapons continues to be poised against the Islamic revolution, the only method gleaned by the Westerners for conniving against Islam and the sublime religious values is by presenting formulae and ill-conceived schemes for becoming affiliated to the present international system which consists mostly of sacrificing values, not from being realistic or from possession of political acumen.

At the present stage, the Westerners are trying to forge relations with Iran through the same levers and policies which they resorted to in their dealings with the East. The exertion of maximum pressure to totally liberalize economic, cultural, and political organizations of the society and to tailor them in accordance with the systems in the West, which should eventually culminate in the elimination of all ideological and traditional socio-political institutions opposed to the domineering system of the West, would naturally create conditions conducive to an onslaught of Western values. This is the same phenomenon which has reared its head repeatedly before us.

The Islamic Republic of Iran should not repeat the bitter experiences of other countries, especially through such actions and attitudes. In order to attain a mature and prestigious political stature with regard to the West—the latter is not capable of inflicting any possible blows to our values—Islamic Iran does not need any advice or guidance from the "imposters and charlatans" who have spent their lives on the sidelines and consider the values of the revolution—which have been nurtured with the blood of martyrs, drop by drop—to be the best guidance for forging relations with the leader of world apostasy on a regional and international basis.

* Majlis Meets To Discuss Budget, Election Law

90OI0029A Tehran RESALAT in Persian
25 Oct 89 p 5

[Text] Legal and Majlis Department—Yesterday's public session of the Majlis convened under the chairmanship of Hojjat ol-Eslam Val-Moslemin Karrubi and continued with Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemian presiding.

After readings from the Holy Koran, the session's pre-agenda speakers were Movasheh, deputy from Bandar Anzali; Doctor 'Abbas Sheybani, deputy from Tehran; and Seyyed Mohammad Razavi, deputy from Yazd.

After the pre-agenda speakers, memos from the deputies to the nation's executive officials were read, and then the Majlis began its agenda.

RESALAT's parliamentary correspondent reports that the first item on the agenda was continued consideration of the proposed changes to Paragraphs D and V, Note 22 of the National Budget Law for 1368 [21 March 1989-20 March 1990].

Then, an urgent proposal to reduce the number of Majlis commissions to seven, signed by 55 deputies, was studied.

The last agenda item was a report from the Councils and Domestic Affairs Commission concerning a proposal to amend Article 30 of the Majlis Election Law, enacted on 12/09/1362 [28 February 1984].

Below, for your consideration, are printed the remarks of the pre-agenda speakers, memos from the deputies to the nation's executive officials, and the detailed proceedings.

Mr Khalil Movasheh, the Deputy From Bandar-e Anzali

The first speaker in yesterday's public Majlis session was Mr Khalil Movasheh, the deputy from Bandar-e Anzali, who opened his speech by sending greetings to the great spirit of His Holiness the Imam and leader of the Islamic revolution and offering condolences on the anniversary of the martyrdom of Ayatollah Mostafa Khomeyni.

Continuing, he said: As the 11th year of the triumph of the Islamic revolution begins, the souls are revived by the sweet memories of sacrifice, the unity of action, unity, and sincerity of faith, action, and brotherhood. How the world imperialists and their domestic agents mourned that day, and how they have struggled to this day in vain to sow the seeds of hypocrisy and enmity between the officials and the people. Even today, they spare nothing in planning and investing to erode the spirit of unity from our society.

The Bandar-e Anzali deputy said: My dear friends, today you and I, in the wake of all the sacrifice from the people and divine grace in realizing the great Islamic aspirations, have taken on a heavy responsibility representing the millions of noble and dear aroused people. This responsibility is not limited to meeting the development demands and needs or procuring government goods and services for our electoral districts. Our responsibilities are to bring about change in the nation's economic, production, cultural, social, political, and administrative system.

Mr Movasheh noted society's potential resources in these areas. He said: Despite having all of these talents, we are faced with shortfalls in production, livelihood, employment, and self-sufficiency. Our natural, material, and human resources have been directed to activities and affairs which have not given and are not giving an effective return and product to all of society.

The factors of inflation and the pressures of the cost of living on the people, especially wage earners and educational workers, are not seen as a proper and measured policy in carrying out the government's responsibility. The lack of productivity and direction in the offices, paper-shuffling, and the lack of interest in investment for production have made the government and the public sector the champion in the field of production. It has encouraged a group to compete in buying, hoarding and engaging in profitable commerce, and has created much social and moral corruption in the unjust distribution of income and wealth.

He added: Dear friends! We are the captives of slogans such as the ones calling for a change in the administrative and institutional structure, reform in the economic structure and educational system, and other such things. Factionalism and wasting time to save and preserve one thing and eliminate another have deprived us of the opportunity to deal with our primary responsibilities. Whenever we are unable to exercise power and carry out our responsibilities, we become designers of colorful plans, critics, and hair-splitters. We must be aware that our revolution was an eruption of anger, a bursting of limitations, oppression and propaganda, a shattering of zealotry, paper-shuffling, and indirection in the offices. Our society is a society of Muslims that, through reliance on God and by electing a great and pious leader who is the chosen servant of God to achieve this government, has endured much suffering and hardship and the acid test of criticism.

He noted: These people do not expect the shortages, losses, and damages of the past, caused by attacks from the enemy, world imperialism, and the imposed war to be corrected at once. However, they do want to know what our plans and direction are in the government's 5-year plan in education, culture, manpower training and employment, politics, agriculture, industry, commerce, self-sufficiency, and what and where the place is for popular participation in each of these. The people want to know whether the distribution and use of government aid are temporary or permanent. What price will be paid to the farmers, to agriculture, and to production in this sector, and for how long? Turning back to the rural areas, animal husbandry and agriculture is valuable to the worker. With all the foreign exchange that it consumes, how much added value remains in our industry, and how long will it require government support and help from the public treasury to set it in motion? How will the problem of employment and unemployment among youth be solved, and when? In what year will our youth and a number of our government workers and teachers become homeowners? When will the growth of per capita income bring the good news of a standard of living that is acceptable in comparison with world standards? When will our nation's educational leaders be able to give their attention to teaching and training the youth and the pious men and women, who are our nation's future, without apprehension, away from factionalism and free from life's problems? When will a system be established for appointing and electing high managers and officials based on Islamic criteria, leaving behing political favoritism and factionalism? When and under what administrative policies will the bureaucracy and administrative paper-shufflers disappear? When will the municipalities, with their many laws paralyzing the citizens, collect the religious taxes and come into the service of the people in the shortest possible time?

He then added: Our good people hope that through their constant efforts, the respected president, His Excellency Hojjat ol-Eslam Val-Moslemin Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, and the rest of the nation's passionate officials in the economic, social, educational and other sectors, will in the not-so-distant future overcome all of the nation's problems, with the support of the nation and the people.

Explaining that only each and every page of the law must be enforced by the nation's executive officials, he said:

The appointment of His Holiness Ayatollah Yazdi as the respected chief justice is good news for the nation and

the country. He must be assisted in every respect, and in a period of time that shows the implementation of the divine commands. We ask him to implement the nation's existing laws. Respect for the law is a religiously lawful and divine duty, and these ever-present-on- the-scene people will give the utmost assistance in implementing the law.

He noted: One of the important demands of the people in the proper implementation of the law is guiding and leading the country, and this should be done as soon as possible. The thieves who, since the Islamic revolution, have stolen freely all over the country from the Muslim treasury must be dealt with decisively.

At the end of his talk, the Bandar-e Anzali deputy submitted memoranda to the nation's officials.

Dr 'Abbas Sheybani, the Deputy From Tehran

Yesterday's second pre-agenda speaker was Dr 'Abbas Sheybani, the deputy from Tehran. He offered greetings to the great leader of the revolution and the sacrificing Iranian nation, and discussed several matters listed below:

A Sea Is Formed a Drop at a Time

A point occurred to me once, which I wrote down and gave to the Council of Ministers. They said that since it is a Majlis deputy's memo pertaining to executive organizations I cannot read it. For this reason, I've been looking for an opportunity to discuss my concerns. It may seem belated to many people, but sometimes changes in structure and formality take place in the Majlis and unnecessary expenses are incurred, however slight, and since we as deputies must set an example for others, avoiding this is a priority.

Mr Sheybani added: There is a post office on Pastur street, and they have set up a new post office near the store. If all 270 deputies are present at the Majlis, they will only mail a few letters a day. Does this require a 500,000-person post office? They have torn down the store and are now putting up a new building. I am touched every time I pass by there. All of those iron bars stored there, and we have been waiting 2 years for construction materials to complete the Tehran University Cooperative. Thousands of people are waiting for iron to build a roof over their heads, and they may give reasons for this, but 9 years without this new building did not pose any insurmountable problems for the Majlis. They have installed numerous telephone booths on the Majlis floor because I the deputy want to go into them and talk for 2 minutes. Although there are two telephones in the booth, most people bring it out and sit on the floor or a stuffed chair and talk and exchange pleasantries at length. If the Majlis building group has nothing to do, authorize it build shelter for indigent people and get their salary from them.

Elsewhere in his talk, the speaker said: The cease-fire has been in effect for about a year and a half. There is no longer a need to have military, police, and other kinds of vehicles traveling a special route. Let them get into the traffic as well to share the suffering of the rest of the people.

Mr Sheybani thanked the president and the executive officials, who are trying to make the announcements for ration coupons timely and have the goods reach the people as well, and also expressed thanks for the government's effective measures in controlling the price of foreign exchange. He expressed the hope that these measures would continue.

He noted: The useful measure taken by customs officials at the airport allowing the people to come and go easily was appropriate, and this act and its officials should be appreciated. The Ministry of Petroleum and its affiliated institutions should be thanked for the measures taken, only they must persevere. Why isn't liquid natural gas reaching the homes of the people on time? They must help the housing cooperatives for staff employees and workers and provide them with sufficient construction materials. The government must see that these materials are not embezzled so that this group will have shelter sooner. Construction began on a new school yesterday, and I happened to pass by there. While thanking those involved, I hope that great efforts will be made to build schools in Tehran and especially in the south, the outskirts of the city and other areas, and instead of building mosques, my advice is to build schools. Prayers can be offered in the existing mosques, but a school cannot be operated in a room in a house. I ask those friends who plan numerous discussion meetings to roll up their sleeves and help build schools, however small they may be. While I thank the insiders in the Central Bank, I ask that they process the forms for equipping and building hospitals more quickly so that delays in this worthy task will not be permitted.

Seyyed Mohammad Razavi Yazdi, the Deputy From Yazd

The third and final pre-agenda speaker was Mr Seyyed Mohammad Razavi Yazdi, Yazd deputy. In his talk, referring to the president's radio and television press conference with domestic and foreign correspondents, he said that it was meaningful and valuable, and also mentioned the other futile line against the newly Westernized. He said:

I am thankful for the rightful position of Hojjat ol-Eslam Val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani against the enemies of the Islamic revolution, particularly America and Israel, and for his support of the liberation movements, especially the combatant groups in Palestine and Lebanon.

Elsewhere in his talk, he noted: With the spirit of Hitler, the Germans started the fires of world war and lost everything, but they said that since they had retained their identity they would regain everything.

Concerning our 6-year war, although we were the defenders and not the belligerents, our enemies are

trying to portray our defense of our sacred values as fruitless and thereby damage our revolutionary identity, and this would consequently take everything away from us. I have no doubt that an increase in our military strength would speed the implementation of the cease-fire resolution.

While noting that our Islamic society is indebted to our late Imam, he said: To what extent are our cultural propaganda tools being used to keep alive the Imam's sacred principles and aspirations? I call upon all the cultural and propaganda organizations and groups, especially SEDA VA SIMA [The Voice and the Vision of the Islamic Republic Broadcasting Company], to incorporate the statements of His Holiness the Imam, may almighty God be pleased with him, in lessons and propaganda in the form of various programs to meet the needs of society and the next generation for the Imam's thoughts.

He said: Whenever there is talk of veils and Islamic attire, we decry the unfortunate and undisciplined moral situation in society. One group says that this discussion is a distraction, and that society has more important problems. Wasn't one of the most important motivations for the movement and uprising of our Islamic nation against the idolater government the lack of values and improper veiling in society at that time? In his Friday prayer sermons, the great leader of the Islamic Republic stressed the necessity for cultural work aimed at promoting veiling and Islamic attire and fighting corruption. Why aren't the propaganda organizations, especially SEDA VA SIMA, active in this area? I declare to the officials that the pure and believing people are deeply concerned about the ugly state of improper veiling in society, and I am certain that if serious measures are not taken, the people themselves will act.

Mr Razavi noted: These days, there is talk of tourists and attracting foreigners into the country to increase foreign exchange income. There is no doubt that if the only aim is to gain income this would not be a proper measure. I say to the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance that attracting tourists at the cost of giving up society's spiritual values would be a great calamity. It is necessary that planning be so precise that the mistaken material culture will not replace the pure and clear Islamic culture.

The deputy from Yazd added: Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani's government has begun its work with the blessings of the great leader, and he has called the next 10 years the Decade of Reconstruction. It is proposed that this decade be called a Decade of Preserving Values and Reconstruction so that the nation's reconstruction will take place only within the framework of preserving the values of the revolution. Recent events in education and training are worrisome. If ethics and decorum vanish from education and training, hope will die. I therefore pray that we not allow the next generation to be sacrificed to the impious. He referred to talk of reconstruction centering on the nation's economic and development projects, and said that turning away from the discipline of the past would give rise to inappropriate expectations in society which our nation cannot foresee in the present circumstances. Elsewhere in his talk, Mr Razavi cited three focal points for our efforts in the reconstruction period:

- 1) Control of society. Whenever there is talk of controlling society, there are dear ones who say that these things are against Islamic culture. I must say that the prophet, who urged the people to multiply, gave his daughter a dowry of a few specific items of furniture, and the cost of marrying 'Ali was a bit less than the value of a coat of mail. However, if a society accustomed to an imposed infatuation for new things continues at this rate of population growth it will have to reach out to the enemy to meet its needs. Oh high clergy, even now we are short 170,000 schools. How can we urge the people to expand society
- 2) Pattern of consumption. Without creating a balance between the nation's resources and the pattern of consumption, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani's government will not be able to achieve anything significant. It is therefore a definite necessity for the government and the Majlis to establish a pattern of consumption in the years to come.
- 3) Increasing useful work. Some people believe that in the post-war period they must expand social welfare and reduce the workload while increasing leisure. Yet our nation's future demands ceaseless and diligent effort. The personnel for useful work in the country must be increased so much that they will be the most basic source of foreign exchange after the price of oil.

In conclusion, the speaker said: I thank the respected minister of petroleum, who has not allowed any more delays than this in the Yazd Province Gas Delivery and Development Project, and who has provided for it in this year's programs. I also ask the respected minister of mines and metals to give greater attention to the Saghand va Jadarmur Mine, which is quite valuable.

Detailed Proceedings

The first item on the agenda of yesterday's public Majlis session was continued consideration of the proposed changes to Paragraphs D and V, Note 22 of the National Budget Law for 1368 [21 March 1989-20 March 1990]. Mr Shahraki spoke first in opposition, and then Mr Ahmad Nateq-Nuri spoke in support.

After explanations from the commission and government representative, Mr Akrami spoke as one of the authors of this proposal. Then, the proposal was put to a vote and passed.

Article 1, Paragraphs D and V, Note 22 are combined and amended as Paragraph D as follows:

In the event of an insufficiency of credit in line 503041 of Part 4 of the National Budget Law for 1368 [21 March 1989-20 March 1990] and of funds from the people's assistance and the Financial Crusade to pay the costs of strengthening defense capability and also to expedite and facilitate the implementation of the projects provided in Part 2, Parchment 1 of the National Budget Law for 1368 [21 March 1989-20 March 1990] whose expiration dates have been set in 1368 and 1369 [21 March 1990 - 20 March 1991] or which have been designated as important projects and which have been allocated additional credit for the purpose of physical force advancement, as well as projects provided for in Part 3 of Parchment 1 mentioned above, and projects and plans authorized in Paragraphs A and B, Note 16 of the National Budget Law for 1368 [21 March 1989 - 20 March 1990] as proposed by the Plan and Budget Organization and enacted by the Council of Ministers, on the one hand the credit in Line 503041 and the credit for the year 1368 for each of the projects in Part 2 mentioned above and the important projects will be increased to a maximum of the level for subsequent years provided in Parchment 1, and the credit needed to complete that group of projects whose expiration date is set in the year 1368 will be increased to a maximum of 60 billion rials, and credit for the projects in Part 3 Parchment 1 and the credit in lines 503079 and 503082 Part 4 of the law will be increased. On the other hand, the equivalent of the amount of increased credit provided in this paragraph to a maximum of the 200 billion rials will be inserted in line 710100 of the Banking System Loan Fund of Part 3 of this law. The credit share in line 503082 Part 4 of the National Budget Law for 1368 [21 March 1989-20 March 1990] will provide 30 billion rials of the credit provided in this paragraph.

A number of deputies proposed that Article 1, submitted by the proposal's designers, replace the report from the Plan and Budget Organization Commission.

Mr Ansari gave explanations concerning this proposal. Then, Mr Jahangiri spoke in opposition and Mr Mohammadi spoke in support. After views were expressed by the government's representative, the commission, and one of those making the proposal, the proposal was enacted by the deputies.

A complementary proposal was then enacted as follows: This law must be enforced as of the date of its enactment.

Emergency Proposal

An emergency proposal was introduced, signed by 55 deputies, with the following wording: "The number of Majlis commissions shall be reduced to seven." Mr Feda'i spoke on this proposal, then Mr 'Avazzadeh spoke in opposition and Mr Salehabadi spoke in support.

After a vote, the above proposal was rejected and not enacted.

Final Agenda Item

The final agenda item was a report from the Councils and Domestic Affairs Commission concerning a proposal to amend Article 30 of the Majlis Election Law, enacted on 12/09/1362 [28 February 1984]. After optional explanations from the commission, deputies 'Abbas 'Abbasi, Zul-Qadr, 'Avazzadeh, and Ja'fari spoke in opposition and deputies Rohani-Nia, Shafa'i, and Movahhedi-Savoji spoke in support. Then, further deliberations on the proposal were deferred to the next session.

At the conclusion of yesterday's public Majlis session, a proposal, signed by 55 deputies, was announced to create the necessary provisions to issue business licenses to soldiers, freed prisoners, the respected families of martyrs, and to amend articles from the Guild System Law.

The next public session of the Majlis was scheduled for 0700 Wednesday.

Memos From the Deputies to the Nation's Executive Officials:

- Mr Movahhedi Savoji, the Deputy from Saveh: Reminding the minister of economic affairs and finance and the chief of the Central Bank to see to the necessity of allocating credit for the Tehran-Saveh highway; to the interior minister regarding the failure to observe the national distribution regulations and the need to separate several villages from the Saveh Hazatan and Central districts; to the president concerning the removal of idolaters from all executive organizations under the Plan and Budget Organization; and to the minister of Islamic culture and guidance concerning the prohibition of printing and distributing books that insult the prophets and sacred values.
- Mr Musavi, the Deputy from Mamasani: To the minister of energy, concerning the study of projects to procure drinking and irrigation water for Mahur; to the minister of justice and the chief justice concerning the conversion of the Mamasani Legal Court to a Ministry of Justice Court; to the minister of culture and higher education concerning expediting the construction of an animal husbandry and agricultural college in Nurabad Mamasani.
- Mr Reza'i, the Deputy from Andimeshk and Shush: To the minister of health, treatment, and medical education, concerning the procurement of physician and health care cadre for the municipalities of Andimeshk and Shush.
- Mr Sheybani, the Deputy from Tehran: To the petroleum minister and the National Gas Company, an announcement to the residents of Tehran's Area 15 concerning reporting to officials and obtaining gas hookups.
- Fazel-Hamadani and Rahbari, the deputies from Bahar and Kabutar-e Ahangvarzan: To the president's aide and the Plan and Budget Organization concerning expediting the allocation of credit for

deprived districts in Hamadan Province as provided in Paragraph B Note 16 of the Budget Law.

- Mr Shahidi, the Deputy from Mahallat: To the minister of health, treatment, and medical education concerning the shortage of physicians and medicine at Mahallat Hospital; to the minister of education and training concerning the shortage of teaching space and teachers in the municipality of Mahallat.
- Mirvalad and Nowruzi, the Deputies from Molayer: To the interior minister concerning expediting the designation of management for Hamadan Province; to the minister of housing and urban development concerning expediting the procurement of a comprehensive plan for Molayer and expediting the transfer of land to the people.
- Mr Khaza'i, the Deputy from Mahshahr: To the minister of energy concerning the completion and start-up of the water distribution project for Hendijan District and Shahrak-e Taleqan.
- Eight Deputies from East Azarbaijan Province: To the minister of roads and transport concerning expediting widening of the Tabriz-Sufiyan road.
- Mr Hedayati, the Deputy from Faridan and Faridunshahr: To the minister of agriculture, concerning procurement of chemical fertilizer, tractors, gunny sacks, and seeds needed by the area farmers; to the Council of Ministers concerning the area's villages with regard to rural roads and converting Chadegan District to a governorship; to the minister of culture and higher education concerning the establishment of a regional agricultural college.

Nepal

Nepali Congress To Launch Campaign for Democracy

BK0911131389 Hong Kong AFP in English 1204 GMT 9 Nov 89

[By Kedar Man Singh]

[Text] Kathmandu, Nov 9 (AFP)—The outlawed Nepali Congress, Nepal's largest oppostion group, announced Thursday it would launch a nationwide non-violent campaign to demand parliamentary democracy in this Himalayan kingdom.

The party, in a resolution issued following a three-day meeting of its central working committee here, also denounced an alleged police attack on pro-democracy students last month and called for the release of all political prisoners.

The starting date of the "peaceful and non-violent movement for the establishment of democracy and freedom in the country" is to be announced following the January 18 session of the party's national conference, it said.

The resolution called for the establishment of a parliamentary system in Nepal while maintaining the constitutional monarchy of King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev.

"Parliamentary democracy under the constitutional monarchy can only unite and balance the people's aspirations with the institutional force of monarchy, thus guaranteeing the national defence, political stablility and economic progress of the country," the resolution said.

The impact of India's eight-month trade blockade on Nepal figured prominently as the banned party's central working committee, chaired by K.P. Bhattrai, met at the home of senior Nepali Congress leader Ganesh Man Singh to review the country's economic and political situation.

New Delhi imposed the blockade, which has caused acute shortages of fuel and other basic goods in Nepal, amid a dispute over the renewal of trade and transit treaties between the two countries.

The resolution asserted that the "irresponsible, immature and unbalanced" foreign policy of Nepal was mainly responsible for the impasse in Indo-Nepalese relations.

But it also took India to task over the blockade, saying: "being a great country, India should follow a large-hearted, liberal and above-board policy, taking into account the fears and susceptibilities of its small neighbour Nepal."

The resolution condemned an attack allegedly made by police late last month on students at Nuwakot, 190 kilometers (120 miles) northwest of Kathmandu, where leaders of the pro-democratic Nepal Students Union had assembled for a district conference.

"Such uncalled-for actions on the part of police have unnecessarily annoyed and excited the student community, and the Nepalese Government will have to bear the dire consequences resulting from such repressive actions," the resolution warned.

The Nepali Congress also protested the re-arrest of Yuvaraj Sharma, who heads a district branch of the party at Banke, 390 kms (240 miles) southwest of Nepal, and the continued detention of Tri Bhuvan University Professor Govinda Prasad Upadhyaya.

It called for the release of all political prisoners in various districts of Nepal.

Supporters of the Panchayat, Nepal's partyless political system, lashed back with some of their sternest attacks on the Nepali Congress for threatening to begin political agitation at a time of crisis caused by India's trade blockade.

Panchayat activists, including the chairmen of labor, ex-servicemen's, peasants' and women's organizations, issued separate statements condemning the outlawed party.

They pledged to "safeguard the partyless Panchayat polity, the crown and the nation" even at the cost of their lives, Panchayat officials said.

The system is based on a network of local councils known as panchayats, which elect representatives to regional panchayats, which in turn elect members of zonal panchayats, and these finally the 112-member national panchayat.

The king appoints a Council of Ministers from the national body.

Pakistan

Further Reportage on Visit of PRC Premier Li Peng

Spokesman Describes Bhutto-Li Talks

BK1511160589 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] The prime ministers of Pakistan and China held talks in Islamabad this morning. There was complete understanding and a commonality of perception between the two leaders on regional and international developments.

A Foreign Office spokesman said in Rawalpindi today that Benazir Bhutto and Li Peng exchanged views on the current international political scene and developments in the region. They reviewed the latest developments in Afghanistan and Cambodia and the situation in South Asia.

The spokesman said the two prime ministers also reviewed the report on yesterday's ministerial level talks on the trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. The two sides expressed satisfaction with the increase in bilateral trade and agreed that coordinated efforts should be made to increase and balance it. They also expressed satisfaction that border trade has increased by seven times this year. A Chinese delegation will soon visit Pakistan to hold talks on a border trade agreement. China expressed willingness to purchase more cotton from Pakistan and reduce Pakistan's trade deficit.

The spokesman said that China has recently purchased more than 120,000 tons of cotton from Pakistan following Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto's visit to China. China has also expressed willingness to purchase one more ship from Pakistan.

The spokesman said that Pakistan proposed industrial cooperation, the transfer of technology, and joint ventures in agro-based industry. China expressed willingness to study the prospects of cooperation in these fields.

The two sides agreed to make further efforts to improve facilities on the Karakoram Highway to promote tourism and create better facilities for tourists.

On Afghanistan, the spokesman said the two countries completely agreed that the signing of the Geneva Accords has paved the way for a settlement acceptable to the Afghan people. They also agreed that such a settlement could be achieved by setting up a government in Kabul that is acceptable to the Afghan people. The two countries supported the resolution on Afghanistan recently adopted unanimously at the UN General Assembly. Among other things, the resolution emphasized the creation of conditions under which the Afghan refugees could safely return to their homes. The spokesman said China has always supported the Afghan people's struggle regarding the restoration of Afghanistan's nonaligned, independent, and Islamic status.

The spokesman said Pakistan briefed the Chinese leader on the situation in Siachen. China gave details of its relations with the United States. As Pakistan enjoys very good relations with both China and the United States, it will naturally contribute toward promoting understanding between these two countries. However, the spokesman added that China did not make any specific request in this connection.

Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, foreign minister; Iqbal Akhund, adviser on foreign affairs and national security; Syed Yusuf Raza Gilani, tourism minister; and Ehsanul Haq Piracha, minister of state for finance, assisted the prime minister in the talks. The Chinese prime minister was assisted by the foreign minister, the minister for foreign economic relations and trade, and the deputy foreign minister.

Pakistan and China signed three agreements and a protocol on economic cooperation. Under one agreement China will provide 50 million Chinese yuan for various development projects. Another agreement relates to avoidance of double taxation between the two sides. The third agreement provides for humanitarian assistance by China for Afghan refugees.

The protocol stipulates the provision of machinery for road construction in Baluchistan.

Ishaq Khan Hosts Dinner for Li

BK1611095189 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 16 Nov 89

[Text] Pakistani President Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng have expressed hope that Pakistani-Chinese friendship, which is based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and has stood every test, will further improve in the larger interests of the two countries. They expressed these views at a dinner hosted by Ghulam Ishaq Khan in Islamabad last night in honor of Li Peng.

The president said both Pakistan and China attach great importance to each other's welfare and security and have supported each other in difficult times. Ghulam Ishaq Khan said Li Peng's visit will not only help in better understanding the situation in our region, but will also further promote the growing cooperation between the two countries. Noting a decrease in tension on the global and

regional levels, the president also expressed the hope that Pakistani-Chinese friendship will be further consolidated.

In his speech, the Chinese prime minister said Pakistan is an important nation in South Asia and its people love peace. Pakistan has always upheld justice and principle in international affairs. He expressed the hope that his current visit will help further strengthen the existing cooperation between the two countries. Li Peng said his talks with Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto have been very fruitful and their views on regional and international issues are identical.

On behalf of the Chinese president, he extended an invitation to President Ghulam Ishaq Khan to make an official visit to China. The invitation was accepted.

Li Speaks at News Conference

BK1611095489 Islamabad Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 16 Nov 89

[Text] The Chinese prime minister, Mr Li Peng, has reiterated his country's support for the establishment of a broad-based government in Afghanistan in consultation with various groups of Afghan populations.

Addressing a crowded news conference in Islamabad this morning, he said this would be a good step to resolve the impasse and to enable the Afghan refugees to return home in dignity and safety. The Chinese prime minister said China will continue to contribute its share to help the Afghan refugees in Pakistan by providing limited amount of humanitarian aid. About the Afghan interim government, Mr Li Peng said although his country has not yet recognized it, there have been contacts between the two sides and they hope to maintain these. He pointed out that various Chinese organizations have received representatives of the Afghan interim government as guests.

The Chinese prime minister emphasized that there is no change in China's relations with Pakistan or any other country in South Asia because of its improved relations with India. He explained that Sino-Indian relations, which have remained cool for 20 years, have started improving after the Indian prime minister's visit to China in December last year, plus there was a worldwide trend of relaxation of tension.

Replying to a question, Mr Li Peng said there is no change in China's stand on the Kashmir issue and it maintains that disputes between Pakistan and India, including the Kashmir and Siachen, should be solved through friendly negotiations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. He said China supports all measures taken by Pakistan for the defense of its national security.

PRC To Provide Nuclear Power Plant

BK1611103889 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 16 Nov 89

[Text] The PRC will provide Pakistan with a 300,000-kilowatt nuclear power plant, said Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng at a crowded news conference in Islamabad this morning. He said an agreement to this effect was signed during his talks with Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto wherein they discussed cooperation on setting up a nuclear power plant in Pakistan. Li Peng said the PRC and Pakistan have already signed an agreement on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and that cooperation on the nuclear power plant will be conducted under this agreement. This power plant will be constructed according to the safety procedures of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The Chinese prime minister said both Pakistan and the PRC not only want their mutual friendship to continue and to last, but they want it to grow further. He said Pakistani-Chinese friendship has withstood every test and that the cooperation and friendship between the two countries are exemplary, despite different social systems. He described his current visit to Pakistan and his talks with President Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto as extremely successful. He said the affectionate welcome extended to him reflects the deep friendship and relations between the two countries and their people.

Opposition Opens Punjab Bank Over Bhutto Protest

BK1611004689 Hong Kong AFP in English 1958 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] Lahore, Pakistan, Nov 15 (AFP)—Punjab Chief Minister Nawaz Sharif opened the Bank of Punjab on Wednesday despite opposition from the central government.

Unveiling a plaque in the provincial capital Lahore, Mr. Sharif said "the bank has been established to supplement the central government's efforts to mobilise savings among the people," the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN (APP) reported.

Mr. Sharif is also head of the opposition Islamic Democratic Alliance (IJI).

The central government of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto has said that a separate bank in the opposition-led province was encroachment on the central government's domain.

But Mr. Sharif said the establishment of the Bank of Punjab was "in accordance with the letter and spirit, the word and wisdom of the Constitution."

The bank has been capitalized with 100 million rupees (about five million dollars). It is likely to deal in foreign exchange as an agent of the Saudi firm Al-Rajhi, while

the Bank of Oman will deal with the letters of credit to overcome some legal difficulties, financial sources said.

The central government has made it clear that it would not allow the Punjab bank to become a member of the national clearing house.

The bank's sponsors have reportedly reciprocated by saying that the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) would not be allowed to scrutinise the accounts, deposits and capital of the bank.

Local newspapers said the Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) has already registered a number of cases of alleged fraud against the bank's chief executive, Tajammul Hussain, who earlier this week filed defamation suits against the interior and finance ministers.

Sri Lanka

Cabinet Appeals to JVP To Lay Down Arms

BK1611075289 Hong Kong AFP in English 0753 GMT 16 Nov 89

[Text] Colombo, Nov 16 (AFP)—The Sri Lankan Government urged Sinhalese rebels on Thursday to lay down their arms and end political violence following the deaths of three of their leaders, promising that they would be "looked after."

The government appeal came hours after a nationally televised broadcast late Wednesday of a videotape Sinhalese rebel leader Rohana Wijeweera made shortly before his death in which he called on his supporters to abandon violence.

"We are making a final appeal to the rank and file to lay down arms and stop their violent activities," Foreign Minister Ranjan Wijeratne told reporters after a weekly cabinet meeting Thursday.

"They can surrender at police stations or army camps and they will be looked after," Mr. Wijeratne said.

In a short address in Sinhala, Mr. Wijeweera, the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP, or People's Liberation Front) leader slain Monday, said: "I appeal to the JVP membership and friends to eschew violence and help maintain law and order at a time of severe stress."

"My opinion about the current situation in the country is that senseless destruction of life is taking place while the country is threatened with foreign domination," the JVP leader said.

Mr. Wijeweera said he was making the statement "voluntarily in the presence of the security forces with the intention of making my contribution to the establishment of a just society in the country."

The recording was said by the government to have been made soon after Mr. Wijeweera was arrested in central Sri Lanka late Sunday.

Mr. Wijeweera was killed early Monday during a shootout with security forces at a guerrilla hideout near Colombo to which he had led them. Another JVP leader, Politburo member H.B. Herath, was slain in the same incident.

According to officials, the number two man in the JVP, Upatissa Gamanayake, was killed Monday when he tried to escape after being arrested on information provided by the JVP chief.

"After Rohana Wijeweera's speech, the cadres will understand the situation and stop the violence," said Mr. Wijeratne, also the junior defence minister.

He said the government had a list of JVP sympathisers and was expecting "an exodus" out of the country. Immigration officials had been ordered to be on the lookout for them, he said.

Military officials said few incidents of political violence have been reported since the deaths of Mr. Wijeweera and the other JVP leaders.

In continuing anti-rebel operations, troops raided a pirate radio station operated by the rebels just outside Colombo Wednesday and seized transmitters, officials said.

"When the top is gone, you expect the others to fold up. If they have the audacity to continue, I feel sorry for them," Mr. Wijeratne said.

The JVP has been accused of killing more than 5,000 people and destroying about nine billion rupees (225 million U.S. dollars) worth of government and private property in the last two years.

The organization staged a bloody insurrection in 1971 which was put down with the loss of at least 10,000 lives.